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VOL XX NO 310 BOMBAY: THURSDAY: DECEMBER 29, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA AGREES TO POSTPONE FAST FOR THE PRESENT

NATION'S RESPONSE WEIGHS WITH HIM

Referendum, A Tangible Proof

MAJOR CONDITION FOR SUSPENSION

HE WOULD LAUNCH ON FAST IF PRESENT MOVEMENT SLACKENS

POONA, Dec. 28.

Following his conversation with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Kellappan and Mr. Madhavan Nair, Mahatma Gandhi, it, is, understood, has decided to postpone his fast on the Guruvayur Temple Entry issue.

A statement to this effect is expected to be made by Gandhiji to-morrow.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and others refused to say anything beyond the fact that Mahatma Gandhi had taken his decision and that he would give it out to-morrow. It is however understood that Gandhiji's attitude is that so long as the work for removal of untouchability was being carried on properly as it ought to be, there was no necessity for him to fast.

Mr. C. Rajagopalacahriar and others had conversations with the Mahatma for nearly five hours.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO ISSUE STATEMENT

POONA, Decr. 28.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is most likely to postpone his fast on the issue of the Guruvayur Temple Entry, as a result of the long conversation with Messrs. Rajagopalachariar, Kelappan and Madhava Nair

A statement by Gandhiji to this effect is expected to-morrow morning.

Messrs. Rajagopalachariar and others had another interview with Mahatmaji this evening for more than four hours. They declined to say anything beyond that Gandhiji had taken a decision on the fast question and would announce it to-morrow.

Enquiries made, however go to show that Mr. Rajagopalachariar and others impressed on Mahatmaji that everything had been done and was being done at Guruvayur to open the temple to the Harijans and emphasising that the Referendum had been carried out, and the results were tangible proofs of the people against whom the fast was directed.

Gandhiji is understood to have accepted the reasonableness of the argument and has decided to postpone his fast on condition that he would launch on fast if the present movement slackened. Many other considerations are said to have influenced Gandhiji on his reported decision.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi left for Madras to-day. Messrs. Rajagopalachariar and others will see Gandhiji again to-morrow morning.—A.P.

LEADERS ADDRESS POONA MEETING

POONA, Decr. 28.

Addressing a public meeting held at Shivaji Mandir with Mr. B.S. Kamat, (M.L.C.), in the chair, Mr. Kelappan exhorted the audience to set an example to other parts of the country by throwing open the Poona temples to the Harijans. He said that he was not versed in the Shastras, but at the same time, he could not understand how the religion of the Vedas which enjoined us to see God not only in the animate but also in inanimate things also, would tolerate such invidious distinctions, between human-beings. Even if it was proved that Hinduism enjoined on them the observance of untouchability and unapproachability, he could not stand by it, as he firmly believed that a Harijan was as good as a high class Brahmin.

REPLY TO SANATANISTS.

Referring to the objections raised by Sanatanists to Dr. Subbaroyan's Bill in the Madras Council, he said that the Bill simply tried to rectify certain defects in the Religious Endowment Act by

(Continued on page 5.)

SUBHAS FURTHER LOSES WEIGHT

TEMPERATURE GOES UP AND PAINS PERSIST

MADRAS, December 28.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose writing from Balrampur, Lucknow on December 21, to a friend says: "I arrived here on December 18, from Bhowali. This is a civil hospital, as distinct from the Medical College Hospital in Lucknow, and I am under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon of Lucknow. I shall have to go to the Medical College Hospital to-morrow for an X-Ray exam. good bit in weight. It has drop nation. I have again lost a ped from about 137 to 133 pounds. When I left Madras, I was about 140. The total loss in weight so far has been 49 pounds. Since my arrival here, the temperature has been rising to 100 degrees. Abdominal pains and other complaints are persisting."—A.P.

Detective Inspector Found Shot Dead

LONDON, December 28.

One of Britain's leading police sleuths, Chief Detective Inspector Vince of Birmingham Criminal Investigation Department, was found shot dead in Birmingham Police Station early this morning. He was lately suffering from nerve strain. He took charge of a recent case in which two young sisters were acquitted of the charge of murdering a man, in which the Judge mildly criticised the methods of the police of supplying witnesses with copies of statements made to the police.—Reuter.

LATE SARDAR UBEROI.

Cremated According To Sikh Rites.

LONDON, December 28.

Sardar Uberoi was cremated according to the Sikh rites in Golder's Green. There were many mourners including the late Uberois' son.

Sardar Tarasingh, the Round Table delegate, Colonel Patterson, Sir Findlater Stewart, Sir Malcolm Seton, Mr. Green, Deputy High Commissioner and all members of the India Council, Mr. Kirpatric, M.P., the Maharaja of Burdwan, Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., Sir Shadi Lal, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, Sikh cadets from the Sandhurst and representatives of the Chief Punjab Associations.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, December 28.

Fearing that the matter might become merely a dispute over Freetrade and Protection, the Council of the Textile Workers' Association, has decided to request for further information on a subject before accepting the invitation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to inquire into competition in cotton goods by foreign countries with depreciated currencies.—Reuter.

CONDOLENCE FROM THEIR MAJESTIES.

LONDON, December 28.

Sardar Uberoi's son has received a message of Condolence from Their Majesties.—Reuter.

Victory for Bolivia

FORTS EVACUATED

Paraguayans Retreat After Weeks Of Fighting

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.

After six weeks of desperate fighting, the Paraguyans are reported to have retreated from forts of Savedra, Samaclay and Murguia, leaving Bolivians victorious in the Pilcomayo sector on the Granacho Front.—Reuter

CLASH BETWEEN REBELS AND GUARDS

Heavy Casualties At Santa Lucia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, December 28.

Twenty-two rebels and three National Guardsmen were killed in a clash at Santa Lucia, Nicaragua, according to the "New York Times". The rebels were about to execute the crews of two captured trains, but the guardsmen succeeded in rescuing them.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT TO ALLOCATE 6 LOOMS

REDUCING COST OF PRODUCTION IN WEAVING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Appreciative cheapening in the production of weaving of a certain range of cotton cloths is anticipated from the Agreement to allocate six looms to each weaver, instead of the former four. The Agreement was formally signed to-day, and comes into operation next week. The new system will not, however, be adopted throughout the industry, as it is not suitable for weaving certain classes of clothes.—Reuter.

Society Wedding In London

LONDON, Decr. 28.

St. Andrews' Church, Brechin, was to-day the scene of a big society wedding of Lady Mary Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Southesk and Lieut.-Commander Conolly Abel Smith. Both are related to the Royalty, as the bride's brother has married the King's niece, Princess Maud, while the bridegroom's cousin Henry is married to Lady May Cambridge.—Reuter.

Way Out Of Bengal Deadlock

UNITY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE NEGOTIATING WITH HINDUS

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, December 28.

A representative conference of the Bengal Hindu leaders which met this evening at the Indian Association Hall, appointed a Committee of 15 members to discuss with the Committee of the Unity Conference and Muslims and other communities to consider and devise means to solve all problems relating to Bengal and other matters of vital importance consistent with the principles laid down in the resolution adopted earlier by the Conference. The Committee will place its report before the conference.

ON NATIONAL LINES.

The resolution mentioned above declares that the Conference of Hindu leaders agree to the statutory majority of seats being given to the Muslims in the Bengal Council for the period of ten years, if Hindus were given 44.7 per cent. of seats, and both the communities jointly fight for and secure additional seats by the reduction of the undue and unjust weightage given to Europeans in the communal award. The resolution further said that the Hindus of Bengal were prepared to strive for constitutional advance on non-communal and national lines only.

ADDRESS TO HINDU LEADERS.

Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje, Mr. M. S. Aney and Babu Rajendraprasad, members of the Unity Conference Committee addressed the Conference which was attended by about 100 Hindu leaders

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Co-operation Of London Association Assured

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A successful "At Home" was given by Colonel Applin, M.P., at the House of Commons on December 13 in honour of Sir Henry Gidney. In addition to members of Parliament, a large number of Anglo-Indians were present. Colonel Applin introduced Sir Henry Gidney and thanked him for the work he had done for the community, to whom he had that day given their "Magna Carta" in the report of the Anglo-Indian Education Committee.

Sir Henry Gidney in reply detailed the work of the Committee and said that he had got all he wanted in the protection of Anglo-Indian education. It was because all the members showed a true spirit of 'give and take' that they had reached a unanimous report, which, he felt sure, would be acceptable to the community and the Association of Headmasters of European education in India. The reception of the report by the Round Table Conference, when not a single dissentient voice wos raised showed that Indians were prepared to give the Anglo-Indians a fair start and a fair field in the new India.

Mr. Villiers eulogised Sir H. Gidney's great achievement on Anglo-Indian education and said he felt sure nobody could have got better terms for his people.

Mr. Dick proposed a vote of thanks to Colonel Applin and expressed pleasure that the London and the All-India Associations now understand each other thoroughly. He assured Sir Henry Gidney that the All-India Association would have the hearty co-operation of the London Association under the able presidency of Colonel Applin.—Reuter.

News In Brief

Chandpur.—The local police searched the house of Babu Kali Kumar Bhowmic, a senior pleader of the Chandpur Bar, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found and no arrests were made.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S LONG CHERISHED HOPE REALISED

Way Clear For Empire Currency

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)

At last South Africa has thron off the gold standard.

The official statement issued by the Union Government Treasury under Financial Emergency Regulations 1931, relieves the South African Reserve Bank from the responsibility of currency notes in gold.

This was the long cherished hope of the British Government. Now there is no country in the British Empire on gold standard.

It is believed that owing to South Africa being on gold standard, the question of Empire Currency was dropped at Ottawa.

But now the way being clear, an attempt will be made to establishs one currency throughout the British Empire—£ sterling will be linked to the different currencies of the dominions, and will dominate all over the world.

Metallic Reserve banks of British Empire countries will be made available to rescue £ sterling in case of need.

RESERVE BANK RELIEVED OF RESPONSIBILITY OF REDEEMING NOTES IN GOLD

CAPETOWN, Dec. 28.

It is generally accepted here that South Africa has abandoned the gold standard as a result of the Government's action.

The "Cape Times" in a leading article supports this view.—Reuter.

Treasury Statement

(Special Cable).

PRETORIA, Dec. 28.

An official statement issued by the Treasury under the Financial Emergency Regulations 1931, relieves the Reserve Bank from responsibility of redeeming notes in gold. Exchange quotations must be made by banks on this basis.

HEAVY PURCHASE OF EXCHANGE.

The official communication states that as a consequence of political situation, uncertainty has been created. There has been an abnormally heavy purchase of exchange, and withdrawing of gold coin for hoarding. These are likely to continue at an abnormal scale with the result that the credit of banking which is sound will be greatly endangered.

Regulated Gold Exchange

LONDON, Decr. 28.

Pretoria.—An official communique says that South Africa is now on a regulated gold exchange basis and internal circulation of gold has been withdrawn.—Reuter.

SOVIET DRIVE AGAINST KULAKS

New Decree Of General Executive

LONDON, Decr. 28.

Moscow.—Rounding up of Kulaks, thieves and persons with no fixed abode and the establishment of a single passport system throughout the U.S.S.R. in order to improve the registration of population, have been ordered by the new Decree of the General Executive Committee. All citizens over 16 years of age, who regularly live in towns, workers in the settlements and also those in transport work on the State Farms or Enterprises under construction, must have passports which will be considered as identification papers.—Reuter

Mouchaneff Govt. Resign

LONDON, Decr. 28.

Sofia.—Mouchaneff Government has resigned as a sequel to the resignation of the three Agrarian Ministers, who demand stronger representation of their party in the Cabinet.

ARMED BATTLE.

Two Macedonian groups of the Protogueroffists and Hitroiloffists indulged in armed battle outside the Royal Palace. One policeman was killed and five rioters were wounded.—Reuter.

CRUSADE AGAINST DE VALERA

Non-Republican Coalition Move

LONDON, Decr. 28.

Dublin.—Senator Vincent, Independent, will be writing letters to the principal newspapers to-morrow declaring his hostility against Mr. De Valera and adding that the time had come when a party should be formed embracing all the non-Republican elements. He points out that the Cosgravites have astounding achievements to their credit, but they are no longer a capable living entity; while the Farmers' Party have life and virility and are likely to win 20 to 30 seats in the next election. A really nationalist Party ought to be formed dissipating the old class and religious differences and generating a spirit of optimism and endeavour. He, therefore, suggests that Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. MacDermott, Farmer Leader, should coalesce, giving a real lead to the country.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Decr. 28.

In the match under the Rugby Union Rules to-day, Leicester beat Manchester by 9 goals to 8, and Neath beat London Welsh by 16 goals to 3.—Reuter.

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A R 8742

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A 6013

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A 5923

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PURE NILGRIS . FRESHLY GROUND COFFEE, No. 3. Re. 1/- per lb. Wholesale 5lbs. 4-6-0. Pure Madras Superior Ghee Second Quality, 5 Seers, Rs. 2-12-0 Tin of 37 lbs. net (52½ seers), Rs. 22/-. MURUGAN COMPANY. Sleater Road, Grant Road.
D R 8741

ELECTRICAL and RADIO REPAIRS.—We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. EASTERN ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CO., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963.
T R5641

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Government of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board).

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1933-34.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 170,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April, 1933 to 31st March, 1934, in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, up to noon (Calcutta Time) on the 6th January, 1933 and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 4-30 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no Special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary, Railway Board.
5965

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(L. A. No. 7 of 1932).
In the matter of the INDIAN LUNACY ACT.
And
In the matter of ISMAIL SAKHI, an alleged lunatic.
MARIAMBAI, daughter of Ismail Sakhi Petitioner.
To,
(1) ISMAIL SAKHI, an alleged lunatic, and
(2) MAHOMED SAKHI.

TAKE NOTICE that a Petition has been presented by the above-named Petitioner to this Hon'ble Court on the 9th day of December, 1932, under Section 38 of the Indian Lunacy Act IV of 1912, praying 'inter alia' that an inquiry be held by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court as to whether the said Ismail Sakhi is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, and that if on such inquiry it be found that the said Ismail Sakhi is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs the petitioner may be appointed guardian of the person of the said Ismail Sakhi and that the Court Receiver or some other fit and proper person may be appointed the Manager of his property.

And TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers will on the 13th day of January, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon proceed to hear the said Petition when you are hereby required to appear either in person or by an Attorney or Advocate (O. S.) of this Hon'ble Court to show cause (if any, you have) why the prayers in the said Petition should not be granted.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1932.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

This 13th day of Dec., 1932.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
6034

THE CARLTON
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
BOB MONTGOMERY in M.-G.-M's.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY and MADGE EVANS in "LOVERS COURAGEOUS"
"LOVERS COURAGEOUS"

Public Notices

Lost

POLICY NO. W/164359, dated the 2nd February, 1916, for Rs. 15,000 (Rupees Fifteen Thousand) granted by the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Calcutta branch, on the life of Mr. Nathan Perry. Will any person having information regarding the above Policy kindly communicate with the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 28, Dalhousie Square West Calcutta.
5856

S. S. Kaga Maru

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 28th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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to our patrons whom, we could not accommodate for continuous FOUR days owing to over-crowded houses in all the shows.

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or
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Featuring all M.-G.-M. Stars.
Daily three shows 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
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THE PALACE
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NEXT WEEK
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A SINGING AND DANCING WHIRL AROUND HOLLYWOOD
"LET'S GO PLACES"
A FOX MOVIETONE EXTRAVAGANZA

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"THE OLD DARK HOUSE"
A Universal Super Thriller directed by JAMES WHALE

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
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GENE GERRARD
in his funniest comedy
"LET'S LOVE AND LAUGH"

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEERAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
Royal Opera House
SATURDAY 31-12-32 at 3-30 p.m.
"EKACH PYALA"
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To clear our large stock of watches we have decided to sell them in lots of 5 watches for Rs. 5 only. In durability our watches are a class in themselves. The clearance sale will continue for a limited period and thereafter the watches will be sold at their usual prices. Order for less than lot of five watches will not be entertained. Postage extra.
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*Tokushima Maru	5,976	20 Dec.	31 Dec.
*Suez Maru	4646	20 Dec.	30 Dec.
Fushimi Maru	11.00	...	† 10 Jan.
xKaga Maru	5,860	28 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Bengal Maru	5,396	2 Jan.	16 Jan
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	† 23 Jan.
*Nagato Maru	5901	17 Jan.	31 Jan.
Terukuni Maru	12000	...	† 4 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers. x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10.000	5 Jan.	22 Jan.
Kashima Maru	10000	19 Jan.	5 Feb.

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SINGAPORE	19	12	30	
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
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KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

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Paris Maru	9th Dec.	29th Dec.
Argun ,,	24th Dec.	7th Jan.
Hague ,,	9th Jan.	21st ,,
Celebes ,,	18th ,,	31st ,,
hunko ,,	25th ,,	2nd Feb.
Havre ,,	23rd ,,	4th ,,
Oricono ,,	28th ,,	16th ,,

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INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497 Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22997

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja, Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is:	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli; Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent). Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3½ per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd..
Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Calcutta; Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund 92,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.
A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Norma Shearer Speaks

Of A Fortune Won By A Cough

(By PETER DAY.)

Norma Shearer broke into pictures on a cough.

And a notebook made her a star!

It was in New York that the now famous screen actress first saw the inside of a film studio.

Without any knowledge whatever of films or the theatre, she and her sister, Athole, journeyed from Montreal to seek fame and fortune in pictures.

They had not a single friend in the industry. There was no one to offer advice. Funds were modest. And yet these two Canadian girls descended upon Gotham like Roman conquerors and knocked at the doors of all the studios they could find in the telephone book.

NO OPEN SESAME.

Their poundings proved no open sesame. Assistant directors shooed them away and went back to weary tasks. Then they heard of booking agents, and eventually landed within a studio gate and faced a not over-enthusiastic assistant director of a comedy company.

But let Miss Shearer relate this priceless moment:—

"Twelve girls were wanted for three days' work. Sixty girls reported. Athole and I found we were far in the background when the assistant director came out to make his selections. He picked eleven, and I was still in the background. In desperation I coughed loudly. It attracted his attention. He looked in my direction, and I smiled in my bes apologetic manner. He nodded his head. 'You'll do!' he said. That was all, I was selected and Athole was not. But we waited until the other girls had gone, and finally he was persuaded that he really needed thirteen igrls. We worked for three days, and my career was started!

"This slight work gave us confidence. We could now say that we were experienced extras, and we got work here and there reasonably often. But during this time Athole left and I continued alone until mother came down to join me and share my troubles.

"The extra work finally led to a small bit, and eventually bits led to small parts which in turn grew to larger ones. One of my first pictures was 'The Stealers.' Another was 'Channing of the Northwest.' I did not know it at that time, but these two pictures played a great part in my future life."

THALBERG'S NOTEBOOK.

It was about this time that Irving. Thalberg was guiding the destinies on the Universal company at the Pacific Coast studios. His keen motion-picture vision caused him to carry a small notebook in his pocket in which to make notes while attending film shows around Los Angeles.

In this little book he wrote "The Stealers," and followed with a notation: "Norma Shearer." On another page was penned: "Channing of the Northwest," and again Miss Shearer's name was listed.

Some time later Miss Shearer was notified through an agent that an offer had been made from a West Coast company for her work on contract. When she walked into the office of the Louis B. Mayer company she met Thalberg, but thought at first he was the office boy. But when she began to talk business she discovered her mistake.

Two years elapsed, during which time the company passed through a merger and became the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation. Miss Shearer became a star. She had worked very hard. She had fought with Thalberg over stories. Stardom meant even greater effort. More than ever she wanted stories she thought suited her best. But the "Front Office" was just as obdurate and made its own adamant selections for her pictures.

Another year passed. The great wall of business reserve fell before the barriers of love. In September, 1917. Norma Shearer and Irving Thalberg were married. It was then she learned the secret of the little notebook.

"I always wondered how Mr. Thalberg happened to send me the contract offer," she said. "My curiosity finally found voice. When he showed me the little book I was quite thrilled to find my name in it twice!"

DAYS OF DOUBT AND WORRY.

Of those early days of struggles, doubt and worry, Miss Shearer has no regrets:—

"I could never advise anyone to seek fame on the screen. I did it then because I didn't know that it couldn't be done. Discouraged? Yes, many times. But I never entertained a thought of giving up I was sure I could succeed and that was what kept me going.

"Theatrical experience counts for something, but not much. There are many men and women who have appeared on the stage who cannot even find extra work. Then there are those who are trying to get work merely on their pretty faces. There really is very little truth in the statement that you must be photographic. A great director once told me that I should never get on because I did not photograph well. But even that did not daunt me. I sometimes believe that only because I was so ignorant of the fact that breaking into pictures was such a difficult task was I able to attempt it.

"Stardom does not by any means end your troubles in pictures. Each day brings new responsibilities. I think the thing that often lures people to attempt the screen is their belief that the life is an easy one. It is true we are not working before the camera every day, but our time 'between pictures' is as full as when we are actually working.

MILLION THINGS TO DO.

"While a picture is in production there is very little time to attend to personal matters. The first few days after a picture is finished there are always a million things to do at home, and by that time there is a new story taking shape for production. Before the picture begins is really the most difficult period.

"This is no complaint. But I hope it will never be on my conscience that I have advised anyone to break into pictures. Yet I, myself, would gladly do it over again. Yes, a thousand times!" —"Film Weekly".

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Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Stage & The Screen

Must Organise And Educate Public Opinion

(By Our Art And Dramati c Critic)

The initiative of the Motion Picture Society of India has met with encouraging response. The proposed increase of duty on the import of raw films from non-British country has been rightly and wisely stopped by the Government of India.

* * * *

Still more encouraging and fruitful of many helpful activities was the response which was given last week to the Motion Picture Society of India's invitation to all the representatives of film interests in the City.

* * * *

The presence of leading publicists as well as of film interests was an index to the alert manner in which the industry in India is watching its interest and endeavouring to safeguard its future.

* * * *

These meetings and similar opportunities for exchange of views for the discussion and solution of the problems which confront the industry, ought to and will, one should hope, multiply.

* * * *

For, it showed how the active support of men who could influence public opinion and Legislature, could be secured by a little thoughtful periodic exchange of work and views.

* * * *

Sir Phiroze Sethna welcomed the occasion for he felt it essential that the industry should be given the assurance for the advancement which he hoped it would seem to secure, if it was organised and continued to present its case systematically. The Society could, he said, rely on his and his colleagues' support in the Council of State for whatever help they could render to the industry.

* * * *

Mr. H.P. Mody expressed the view that the present unsatisfactory conditions of the Cinema Industry in India were mostly due to its unorganised state. No industry could, he said, expect to advance without persistent efforts to present its case to the Government and without continued education of public opinion. He was of the opinion that the cinema industry, if it could be effectively organised, could secure all that it wanted and more, for it was an exceptionally popular industry.

* * * *

Both these guests distinguished the evening's function by opportune candour and helpful suggestions.

* * * *

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Stage and the Screen in India which, at present suffer neglect at the hands of the enlightened sections of the community, would soon organise for their effective and active support.

Charles Laughton

Lives On The Tree Tops

(By John Gildon)

There is no more Bohemian star than Charles Laughton. His unconventional way of living is no pose, but an expression of his many-sided personality. He lives in a thatched cottage built in the tree-tops, not because the idea is an original one, but because he glories in the stillness of the woods, delights in complete isolation from the outside world, and has for his hobby the primitive pleasure of chopping down trees.

Somewhere in Surrey, seven miles from a railway station, Charles Laughton and his wife, Elsa Lanchester, have built a home that is hidden away in 32 acres of woodland, where pheasants and rabbits are their only neighbours.

With Hollywood's dollars the Laughtons have built a second cottage as a winter home, and are keeping the house in the tree-tops for the summer, though their guests must face the rigours of the rather chilly (but very healthy) tree-top hut which has been built a few feet off the ground with tall pines as strong supports.

When the Laughtons invite you to visit them they meet you in a car which they tell you, with considerable pride, cost thirteen pounds. That car has a history. It also has age. It was born in 1923. and belonged to Fred (who. with his wife, looks after the Laughtons).

When Fred joint the Laughtons the car became part of the family and Charles liked it so well that he persuaded Fred to sell it, but when they left England for America to play in "Payment Deferred" on Broadway, Fred made an offer to buy back the car—and his offer was 13 pounds. The deal was done.

With the return of the Laughtons arose the problem of buying a motor car. Why have a Rolls-Royce when Fred's car still goes? they asked themselves. And the end of the story is that Fred sold back the car. The price? Exactly 13 pounds!

"It always goes, so what more do you want?" said Elsa Lanchester as we bumped our way along the muddy pathway through the fields on our way to the house. I looked at Fred, who was driving. I believe he winked, but I have a feeling that he is only biding his time to buy back that car. If he waits long enough he will get it. And the price? About 3 pounds I should think.

From which you can gather that the Laughtons do not believe in extravagance or show, though they can now afford both on the grand scale. Elsa Lanchester was wearing grey flannel trousers, a green polo jersey, a many-hued Scotch sports-coat, and the brigh test of red slippers. That is her regular winter kit for the country, but in summer bathing costumes are 'de rigueur.'

I don't know whether Hollywood's love of playing practical jokes has got into Elsa Lanchester's system, but I do know that when I raised the glass of very tempting beer that she offered me and began to drink she suddenly roared with laughter. I looked at my beer again, and then saw the "joke."

"It's rather good, isn't it? I bought it the other day. It looks exactly like beer, too," she said, really very pleased that I had attempted to drink the "joke." But that wasn't all. In one of the rooms in the hut she had fixed a dummy coat-hanger, so that when the unfortunate guest hangs up his coat, it promptly falls to the ground.

Almost the first thing that Charles Laughton does when he gets up in the morning is to have a swing. He climbs up to it on a ladder, then, grasping the rope that is fixed to two pine trees, leaps away like Tarzan through space. There is another swing, which he calls the Chortle-Wizzer, and to perform on this one you go round in wide circles while clutching a rope.

Charles has not as yet had much time to look round the newly built house as he had been back only three days when a midnight telephone call from a famous film magnate speaking from New York changed his plans. Hurriedly repacking his trunks he caught the next boat 'en route' for Hollywood.

Fred described to me how Charles Laughton stood in silent admiration as he jumped out of the car and gazed on his new house for the first time. "There were tears in his eyes, sir," added Fred.

The original plans were passed some months ago, but when Elsa Lanchester was discussing the question of wood for the floors and doors with the architect, she cabled her husband for advice Having just completed "Payment Deferred" for Metro-Goldwyn, he cabled back: "Put in platinum floors." So oak it was instead of pine.

Laughton's early training for the hotel business at Scarborough has not been wasted now that he is a star, for he does most of the odd carpentering jobs at home. When he was seventeen he had to arrange for the decorations of seventy hotel bedrooms. He is clever at planning and has a flair for making rooms look bigger. When he returns home he will start work on the bookshelves, as at present the greater part of his library is piled up in stacks in the bathroom.

Charles Laughton is a great reader, and Shakespeare is his favourite author.

"Charles spends hours reading Shakespeare," said Elsa Lanchester. 'He makes 'cuts' for production, and gets ideas for costumes. One day he will probably stage some Shakespearian plays, though his Hollywood contract will make the realisation of this dream of his more in the distant future than before. But you mustn't think Charles is a highbrow. He enjoys playing snakes and ladders or tiddly-winks just as much as he enjoys reading his Shakespeare."

Over a lunch of steak-and-kidney pudding (and beer which wasn't a trick this time) Elsa Lanchester gave me an idea of their life in the Surrey woodland home.

"Charles gets up at 9.30, and when he is playing at the theatre he goes to bed about 1 a.m. When he isn't playing in London we go to bed about midnight, which is, of course, a terribly late hour for the country. We do not read newspapers for the simple reason that none are delivered to us as we are too far away from anywhere. We really prefer to be without papers down here as it's far too lovely and far too peaceful to be bothered with what is going on in the world outside

LUNCH WITH AN EDITOR.

"Talking of newspapers reminds me of a lunch Charles and I had in Hollywood with a famous trade paper editor. We were lunching at the Brown Derby, and every time we said anything that sounded as if it might be "news" he rang up his office (there were two telephones on the table.) Then he would tell us to give him the story. After nearly everything we said he would look disappointed and put down the telephone with a shrug of the shoulders, sighing. 'That's not 'news'.' The moment Charles began to tell him something else he would call his office again and wait for Charles to talk. This happened right through lunch, but he never got a 'news' story."

Wheat I discussed Laughton's bulk with Elsa Lanchester, she protested that he is not really "fat," and assured me that he is not putting on weight.

"Charles is no fatter to-day than when he appared in 'On the Spot.' Anyway the fans seem to like him as he is, judging by the letters he gets from women admirers. If the part he was to play demanded that he should get thin, Charles would soon reduce his weight. Do you think a thin Charles Laughton would be any more popular as an actor?"

Not being able to imagine a thin Laughton I had to leave Elsa Lanchester's question unanswered. But I do know that a man who chops trees all the morning deserves a good lunch, though Laughton eats rather less than the average man. His favourite dishes are Lancashire hot pot, steak-and-kidney, and under-done roast beef on Sundays. Couldn't be much simpler than that? He loves the simple life, and wants nothing better than his house and his hut amidst the pine trees.

The only thing Laughton dislikes in the country is a day when a shoot is in progress. He hates the idea of killing pheasants and rabbits, and the Laughtons do not care to eat game for that reason.

The man whose brilliant acting sends shudders down our spines, and whose terrifying performances even his wife someaimes finds "unbearable," is the gentlest of men when you meet him and know him in his home in the woods. —"Film Weekly."

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HOLIDAY FEELING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Scattered Buying And Selling

PROHIBITION OF SHORT SALES

Mr. Roosevelt writes as follows:—

"The new leadership intends to go to the heart of agricultural problems in a realistic way. The basic fact is that farmers must immediately get a living income from the domestic market. I intend to attack the problem where it is most urgent, in wheat and cotton, for these are the monied crops of one third of our people."

According to an influential Wall Street opinion Mr. Roosevelt intends to legislate strictly prohibiting speculative short sales in all commodities and stocks, allowing only legitimate hedges and should such legislation be hinted at in the Congress Session in March it is believed the speculative short interest in all commodities and stocks will probably cover up existing commitments.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Abovementioned remarks from Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co's report are suggestive enough. Some sort of action is expected and operators are anxiously awaiting developments in America.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points but scattered buying resulted in a rise of 4 points which was the highest level of the day. At this level there was scattered selling which caused a decline of 6 points from the highest level. Professional operators have adopted a waiting attitude. The mill activity is fully maintained in the United States of America but mills in Oriental countries are running at a high speed. Lancashire is doing well. Towards the close there was slight recovery and the market closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 5.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.82c.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange remained closed yesterday and it is expected to open to-day at a rise of 3 points.

With the turn of the year, there is all possibility for a turn in the trend of cotton prices. Cotton prices have reached a low level where all bearish factors remain discounted. Decline of any importance is impossible except some dramatic change in the political situation. The supply and demand theory has stopped to shape the course of cotton prices. The market is mainly influenced by political developments. Every country is anxious to save its economic life but there is too much of protection. Out of all the agricultural products of the United States, cotton is the greatest generator of commerce, because all the cotton grown is sold by the farmer, whereas in the case of corn and grain for instance only about 20 per cent of the crops, on the average, ever leaves the country in which they are produced.

Cotton is grown in a comparatively small area of the earth's surface, but it is consumed in every nook and corner of the world where people wear cloths.

It is imperishable and indispensable and is probably second only to gold in elements of liquidity and exchangeability.

It is no wonder then that cotton will occupy first outstanding influence in the world's commerce.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 5.78 lowest 5.76

N, Y, March highest 5.98 (10.44 a.m,)

N, Y, lowest 5.86 (2.6 p.m,)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Our New York Agents cabled us as under: Easing of Stock and Wheat markets checking cotton markets.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service calbed as under:—

World consumption American November 1,159,000 against 1,022,000 last year, season through November 4,473,000 against 4,018,000. Domestic mill activity declined, commodities lower, business irregular.

Messrs. Drennan and Co,, have received the following cable from Messrs. E, J, Schwabach Co, New York:—

Cotton American Mills activity fully maintained. Oriental mills running at a high rate. Confidence being retarded by fundamental conditions both here and abroad. Distince absence of pressure.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Hedge selling becoming decidedly less, Look for better market New Year

New York.—Market unimportant reflectiny holidays.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 27.

January	5.77—01
March	5.89—02
May	6.02
July	6.15—01
October	6.33+01
December	6.45
Middling Spot	5.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec. 27.

January	5.73—04
March	5.87
Middling Spot	5.82

NEW YORK NOON CALL—
New York, Dec. 27.

January	5.78
March	5.91
May	6.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 27.

Days' receipt at all U S Ports 65,000 bales

Days' exports to Great Britain 25,000 bales.

Days' exports to the Continent 18,000 bales.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 28.

B C RATE—
T T 1/6 1/8
D D 1/6 1/8
LONDON—
Banks selling T T 1/6 5/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/8 Feb/15th March
Banks buying T T 1/6 7/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/16 Dec-Jan.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb/May
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 398 1/2
Banks selling T T 396 1/2
Banks buying T T 394
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 644
Banks buying D D 6[illegible]
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 62 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks seelling T T 85
Banks buying 60 days 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 84 5/8
SHANGH[illegible]—
Banks selling D D 108 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 151 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 62 3/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 105
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.33 1/2 27th inst'ant.
Shanghai/London 1/7 9/16 28th instant
Japan/London 1/3 3/8 28th instant
London/Paris 85.33 24th instant
London/Belgium 24.34 24th instant
London/Switzerland 17.29 24th instant
London/Italy 65 24th instant
London/Berlin 13.96 24th instant
London/Holland 8.28 24th instant
London/Stockholm 18.30 1/2 24th instant
London/New York 3.33 24th instant
TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE
Steady, dull.
Gold £6-3-6 1/2 24th instant
Silver London ready 16 9/16 24th instant
Silver London forward 16 5/8 24th instant
Silver New York ready 24 3/4 24th instant
London Discoun's 3 mos 1 5/16 per cent 24th instant
London Discounts, 6 mos 1 3/8 per cent 24th instant
Imperial Bank Ratee 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent
3 mos 2 1/4 per cent
6 mos 2 3/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Dec. 27.

Spot silver 24 5/8 c
December 24.76 —35
Tone: Easy.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 28.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 415/ per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs Rs. 22/ per case.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. per case
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105/ per ton
Til Seed Cake Ready Rs. per ton

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Dec. 28.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/9 Lowest Rs. 31/5/6 Closing Rs. 31/7/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/9 Highest Rs. 33/14 Lowest Rs. 33/6/6 Closing Rs. 33/12/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Bales.
Khandesh	3,980
Central India	2,478
Barsi/Nugger	2,028
Hyderabad/Gaorani	1,435
Berar	9,450
Central Provinces	3,486
Dhollera	325
N.-W. Provinces	297
Rajputana	1,364
Sind-Punjab	1,109
Broach	210
Compta/Dharwar	51
Westerns/Northerns	4
Egyptians	609
East Africans	141
	Cwts.
Wheat	19,821
Linseed	10,610
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	730
Ginfellyseed	28,068
Poppyseed	50
Groundnuts	48,151
Castorseed	7,171
Rice &	35,854
Myrabollams	3,389
Cottonseed	10,253
Gram	2,194
Joowar	456
Maize	4
Barley	942
Bajree	4,735
	Tons.
Coal	5,801

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Following unchanged advices from New York, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 198 8 for Broach A|M delivery and declined to Rs. 197|8 on selling by export houses.

Stocks of cotton are increasing in Bombay and the total stock at the end of the last week was 504172 bales against 358,212 bales last year at this time. This shows an increase of 1,45,960 bales. Consumption by Bombay mills is estimated from the beginning of the season to last week 209950 bales against 216,634 bales for the same period last season. This shows a decrease of 6,684 bales. Receipts are steadily increasing and needs sufficient export demand to keep up the statistical strength.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points on parity wih last New York closing, but it opened easy at a decline of one point. This influenced some selling in the local market and prices eased off. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 196
Oomra D/J. 178
Oomra March 175/8
Bengal D/J 159/8
Bengal March 158

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Sup.	Fine	F.	G.	Good
M G Bengal UP	174	171	168		165
M G Rajputana	173	170	167		164
M G Punjab	173	170	167		164
M G Oomra No 3	187	174	181		
M G Oomra No 1	198	195	102		
M G Oomra No 2	192	189	186		

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Dec. 28.

	To-day	Total
Bengal D/J.	700	1.200
oOmra D/J.		1,100

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 28.

42 Narshi Nagshi Shenabad 170
217 Do. Pusad Old 26 off
142 S J Devid Sindhi 177
66 B Karshandas Dhuri 151
101 B Mavji Sailu New 185
50 Mithabhai Nathoo Maheji 182¼
48 Arjan Khimji Patdi 174
95 Currimbhai Morbi New 198

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1932-33	1931-32
F P Bales		
Receipts to date		
27-12-32	5703000	6095000
Receipts Yesterday		
27-12-32	65000	000
Exports to date		
27-12-32	3990000	3866000
Stock at Ports		
23-12-32	4842000	3636000
Stock Interior Towns		
23-12-32	2231000	2216000
Stock Liverpool		
23-12-32	842000	866000
Visible Supply		
23-12-32	9719000	9284000
Quantity in Sight		
23-12-32	8769000	9778000
Quantity out of Sight		
23-12-32	5854000	5696000

WALL-STREET MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

New York, Dec. 27.

Messrs, Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Anaconda Copper Mining	5 5/8
Int. Nickel Common	7 5/8
American Power & Light Common	6
American Power & Light Prefd dol 6	17
American Forn. Power Common	7
American Power & Light Gold Debs.	28
American Power & Light Pref, 7 per cent.	9
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond Prefd dol 5	35
General Electric	15
Chrysler	16
General Motors	13
National City Bank	41
Chase National	32 3/4
Radio Corporation	4
Columbia Gas	16
Consolidated Gas	57
National Dairy	17
Western Union Telg.	25 1/2
Drug, Inc.	35
Standard Oil of New Jersey	29
Sun Life of Canada	250
United Aircraft	25
United Steel	25 3/4
Union Pacific R. R.	67

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Previous Closing Rate	1.7 3|4
To-day's Opening Rate	1.7 9|16
To-day's Closing Rate	1.7 9|16
Difference	—3|16

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 28.

	New	Olld
Bengal Superfine	171	
Bengal Fine	166	
Bengal FG	163	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	166	
Sindh-Punjab FG	163	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195	
Nagpur Cavrner Fine	198	
Yeotmal Fine	190	
Arvi F.ne	190/2	
Ellichpur Fine	190	
Amraoti/Berar Fine	187	
Khamgaon Fine	189	
Mulkapur Fine	194	
Ghandesh Fine	188	
Muthia FG	174	
Jalna/Sailu FG	185	
Burwah Sanavad FG	188/89	
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG		
Broach FG		190
Punjab/American	207/8	185
Punjab/American mix	197/98	175
Cambodia		155
Miraj/Sangli		185
Compta Good		293
Bagalkot		190
Busoga		305
Kampala		313

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Jan 400: March 393; May 386

Bombay-Liverpool Broach A/May (198); Liverpoo. May (4.94) Rs. 17¼ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/May (198) New York May (6.02) Rs. 24 at 3.33 9/16 Cross Rate.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Bar Silver Ready	49	12	0
Posh delivery	49	14	0
Maha delivery	50	4	0
Sovereigns Ready	19	1	6
February Settle.	19	0	6
Bar Gold Ready	30	6	6
January	30	6	0
February	30	5	0

Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 28.

TAXABLES.

4 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	95/8
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	101
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	102/6
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	102/6
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	102/0
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes	73/14
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	98/10
4 p.c. 1034/37 Loan	98/2
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	85/4
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100/14
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	104/6
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101/12
6 p.c. T. Bonds	105/8
TAXFREES.	
[illegible] Loan	107/0
6 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101/7
6 1/2 p.c 1933 Bonds	106/12
STATE LOANS.	
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105/0
5 p.c. 1956 Mysore	103/8
CORPORATION LOANS	
TAXABLES.	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	78/8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	78/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	94/8
6 p.c. M. Deb 1954	106/8
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	106/0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	104/12

(Continued from Column 7)

doostani Arts Exporter; 7 bales animal skins, American Express Co; 40 caases gum olibonum, P Kooverji & Co.

For Boston:—7 bales woollen druggets, Hindustani Arts Exporter.

For Marseilles:—50 bales cotton fly, M Bhuta & Co; 62 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 1500 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Genoa:—1333 bags gingelly seed, R Ratilal & Co; 215 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Port Said:—25 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil.

For Tripoli:—11 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—28 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil; 26 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—97 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Carignano, for Venice:—696 bags castor seed, R Ratilal & Co; 112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Port Said:—11 cases cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—15 cases cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Bamagusta:—15 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Tripoli:—10 cases cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Trieste:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S. Braunfels, for Hamburg:—2000 packets myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

S.S. Clan Sinclair, for Rotterdam:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S.S. Suez Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 197 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Decr. 28.

S.S. Marien Sanduo; Agents: L Triestino, from Trieste:—930 cases paper, 31 cases enamelware, 739 cases nails, 44 cases screws, 169 cases bars, 56 cases beer, 309 cases chains, 30 cases soap, 50 cases starch, 145 cases hollow glass, 200 coils wire, 2350 cases glassware 56 cases lamps and parts.

From Fiume:—9659 pieces deal wood boards.

From Spalato:—7841 sheets asbestos cement sheets, 119 carrets asbestos cement.

From Venice:—20 bales silk waste, 100 bags marble powder, 20600 killos stone spalls, 161 bales spun silk yarn, 400 bags garlic, 46 cases glassware.

From Brindisi:—200 bags almonds.

From Patrasso:—75 cases currants.

From Aden:—45 bags moong, 12 bags gum, 11 cases dry fish.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Decr. 28.

Simla, Johnson, Gothenburg.
Kaga Maru, Konuyama, Kobe.
Musimpur, Ponyther, Rangoon.
Brounfels, Kobler, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Decr. 29.

Rizvanie, Savage, Jeddah.
C/o Valencia, Nicoll, Liverpool.

LOADING.

Bombay, Decr. 28.

Steamer Tokushima Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kaga Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Naldera for Kobe.
Steamer Brounfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Durenda for London.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Rizwani:—The T M Coy's steamer Rizwani will sail to-dav for Jeddah with 120 pilgrims.

S S Simla:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Simla arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Masimpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Masimpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Brounfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Brounfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Valencia:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Valencia is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi, and hence she will sail on the same day for Liverpool with passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Decr. 28.

S S Durenda, for London:—6300 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co; 750 bags mowra meal, N J Shah; 734 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co; 12 bales animal skin, K Lalbhai; 2 bales animal skins, A L Hassam; 8 bales animal skin, A M S P Pillai; 13 bales animal skins, M R Shaffi & Co; 5 bales animal skins, F A Rahim & Co; 15 bales animal skins, M Esmail; 9 bales animal skins, J M Rahim toola.

For Dunkirk:—1280 bags groundnuts and 2422 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co; 3334 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 1400 bags castorseed and 3999 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 1307 bags groundnut seed, A Piros & Co.; 1750 tons manganese ore, Cox & Kings, Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 550 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Hull:—7000 bags castor seed Strauss & Co; 569 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tarantia, for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 140 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg. Co; 66 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co; 25 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 76 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Manchester:—395 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co; 71 drums magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

For Marseilles:—10 cases gum olibonum, B Gopalji; 2633 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S.S. Simla, for Copenhegan:—100 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S. City of Lincoln, for Liverpool:—80 bales hemp, Graham Tdg. Co; 1334 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 432 bags myrabollum, M Bhuta & Co; 986 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co; 2002 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

For Philadelphia:—30 bales goat skins, Shamji Mal.

For Glasgow:—300 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Weissenfels, for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 100 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co; 17 bales hemp, M Nissim; 29 bales goat skins, D Abraham & Sons; 208 bags kang grain, K Devji & Bros; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Reval:—33 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Antwerp:—32 bales cotton fly, M Bhuta & Co; 181 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

ton raw, Ralli Bros; 52 bales hemp Graham Tdg. Co; 205 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co; 745 bags linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil Co.

For Gothenburg:—110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

For Rotterdam:—35 bales cow hides, D Abraham & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S.S. President Pierce, for New York:—20 bales woollen numdas, American Express & Co; 16 bales animal skins, Cox & Kings Ltd; 12 bales woollen druggets. Hin-

(Continued in column 6).

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 28.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	3 Days	This year
Khandesh	3,980	30,298
Central India	2,478	19,453
Barsi & Nagar W	2,028	22,200
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,435	8,646
Berar	9.458	87,410
Central Provinces	3,486	28,018
Total Oomras	22,865	196,025
Dholera	325	38,685
N.-W. Provinces	297	3,312
Rajputana	13,364	17,586
Sind-Punjab	1.109	19,380
Broach	210	6,478
Coompta & Dharwar	51	32,547
Westerens-Northerns	4	34,179
Cocoanada		1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		9,326
Persian		2,446
American		7,317
Egyptian & African	730	25,994
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		
Total	26,975	393,276

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec 28.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	824	103,550
Japan & China	2,465	189,931
Coast Ports		5,342
Up-country by Rail		38,137
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		4,751
Total	3,289	341,611

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Dec. 28.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs, 75/; China, Clay, quality No. 777, Rs 68/; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs, 55/:

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina double sifted Rs. 7-12-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-12-0; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 4-6-0; Maize Starch continental, Rs. 7-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-0-0; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 15/8/; Magnesium Chloride, German, Rs. 5-0-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21-0-0; Superfine Texol Rs.36-12-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small packing Rs. 7-0-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-0-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 96 Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing, Rs. 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing, Rs. 9/; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing, Rs. 8-8-0; Bichromate of Potash small packing, Rs. 44/; Soda Ash, German, Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing, Rs. 35/; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32/; Litharge Flake, French, small packing, Rs. 23/:

Prices Per lb.

Hydro Sulphide BASF Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide English, Rs. 0-8-6; Aniline Salt Electro Rs. 0-7-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-6-0; Acetic Acid, Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-de-

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Issued By The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association

Bombay, Decr. 28.

The following quotations of Local Mill Cloth have been issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Bombay:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
KHADI—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	8	6
Currimbhoy	,,	0	7	6
Century	,,	0	7	6
Toyo Podar	,,	0	8	0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In.)—				
	Per lb.	Rs.	A.	P.
Century 91 1|2-92 1|2		0	10	6
Century 6404-8705		0	11	0
Fazal (Mahal)		0	11	0
Pehlad		0	10	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)		0	10	9
Daud Saheb		0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202 & 5303—				
	Per lb.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rechal		0	11	0
Mool		0	11	0
Hindustan		0	11	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality—				
Apollo	Per lb.	0	10	6
Century	,,	0	10	9
Devid	,,	0	10	3
Jam	,,	0	10	6
Maher	,,	0	10	6
Spring	,,	0	10	9
Swan Finla y	,,	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	10	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	10	3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	10	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	10	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	10	0
Sakuntla	,,	0	10	0
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0	9	9
David	,,	0	9	9
Pehlwan	,,	0	9	9
Jacob Rajkumar	,,	0	9	9
Tijuri	,,	0	9	9
Maher	,,	0	10	0
Sundri	,,	0	9	9
Jubili	,,	0	9	3
DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	11	3
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0	11	3
Crown	,,	0	11	0
Hindustan	,,	0	11	0
Barsi	,,	0	10	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.—		Rs.	A.	P.
	Per lb.			
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	10	9
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0	10	9
Mun Mill	,,	0	10	6
Crown	,,	0	10	6
Hindustan	,,	0	10	6
SALITA—				
1215 Manchester	,,	0	8	7½
1215 Jacob	,,	0	8	7½
1215 Fazal	,,	0	8	7½
GIN COLOURED—	Per Piece.	Rs.	A.	P.
B 15155 Ratilal	,,	9	0	0
1415 Ratilal	,,	8	0	0
779 (Balance)	,,	9	8	0
4141 (Balance	,,	9	8	0
LEPAD Big Size—				
Spring	Per lb.	0	10	3
Rechal	,,	0	9	9
Moon	,,	0	9	9
Devid	,,	0	9	9
Apollo	,,	0	9	10½
Jacob	,,	0	9	9
MARKIN INDIAN (Japan Quality)—				
3838-98098	Per lb.	0	9	9
8787	,,	6	2	0
4138	,,	0	9	9
8987	,,	6	10	0
9187	,,	7	2	0
4488	,,	0	9	9
2142 (Balance)	,,	0	10	6
DHOOTI MAHIN 44 x 10—				
119 Hirji	Per lb.	1	8	6
2142 Western	,,	0	12	6
LONG CLOTH VEGITABLE—				
Apollo	Per lb.	0	9	6
Jacob	,,	0	9	6
Edward	,,	0	9	4½
Moon	,,	0	9	4½
Union	,,	0	9	3
Mathuradas	,,	0	8	9
DUKDI Yards 12-12-14—				
Balance	Per lb.	0	12	9
Pehlad	,,	0	12	9
1244	,,	2	0	6
1344	,,	2	1	6
Fazal 8712	,,	0	11	3
Bunder 8712	,,	0	11	3

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Posh Shud 2, 1980.
Muslim—Ramzan 1, 1357
Parsi—Tir 24, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 11m.
Sunset—6h. 10m.
Hightide—1-18, 13-07.
Lowtide—7-31, 19-09.

FRIDAY, December 30.
S.S. "Naldera", with the English mails of December 15, due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 31
New Year's Eve. Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting Eighth Day.
S.S. "Ranpura", with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 1.
New Year's Day. Banks closed.
MONDAY, January 2.
Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Ninth Day.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Let's Go Places". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"The Old Dark House". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Let Us Love and Laugh". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"The Tarzan The Ape Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Shikari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Movie Crazy". Daily at 3-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE:—"Khuda-Dost". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee: Friday at 3 p.m.
ROXY:—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla):—"Whoopee". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selections of gramophone records; 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi; 9-20 p.m. recitation of Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar; classical and light music by Velayet Hussein with Dattaram Parwatker (sarangi).

IMPERIAL PERSIAN CONSULATE:—On account of the month of Ramzan the Imperial Persian Consulate will be open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, except Fridays on and from to-day (Thursday) until January 28, next.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. 'President Pierce" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 9 a.m. on Friday next.

SERVANTS OF UNTOUCHABLES' SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of the Servants of Untouchables Society a public meeting will be held in the Blavatsky Lodge, Hall, near French Bridge, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when speeches will be delivered on "Guruvayur Temple and Mahatmaji's fast" A resolution will be moved asking the Viceroy to give immediate sanction to Dr. Subbaroyan's Bill. Acharya A. B. Dhruva will be one of the speakers.

JAMIAT ASHUBHAN AL-MUSLIMEEN:—The annual general meeting of the Jamiat was held in the Jamiat Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Haji Umar Siddick Khatri, on Tuesday, to elect the Managing Committee for the year 1933, when the bers were elected:—Messrs. Y. A. Fozan, President; M. Y. Adtiyanawalla, Vice-president; H. U. Khatri, Hon. Secretary; O. A. Bhamla and A. H. M. Mitha, Jt. Hon. Treasurers, and A. S. T. Noorani; I. P. Mensoori: A. A. Haveliwala; M. H. I. Mankani, and Y. A. Theba.

Parcels for Germany direct per M. V. "Weissenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 pm. m. to-day (Thursday)

"DISCIPLINARY ACTION"

With reference to the account of a meeting of B. B. C. I. Railway Employees' Union which appeared in our issue of the 26th instant, Mr. N. A. V. Raman, General Secretary of the Union, states that this meeting is "mistakenly claimed as a Managing Committee meeting" and that disciplinary action was taken by him in consultation with the Union's President, against the three comrades This is subject to the consideration of the Central Council, which alone is the competent body to decide the issue. The Council is to meet at Dohad on the 31st instant.

Tackling Problem Of Repatriation Of Kashmir Refugees

STATE'S GRANT TO REBUILD HOUSES

Hindus And Muslims Are Working Together In Harmony

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

The following communique has been issued by His Highness' Government Jammu and Kashmir:—

"It will be remembered that after the disturbances which took place in the Mirpur Wazarat of Jammu and Kashmid State at the beginning of the year, almost the whole of the Hindu population, whose homes had been destroyed, had fled to the towns of Mirpur and Kotli or taken refuge with friends and relations in the Punjab. After restoring law and order the first problem to be tackled by His Highness' Government was that of the repatriation of these refugees which, of course, could not take place until at least some of their buildings had been reconstructed. For this purpose His Highness' Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,05,000 Meanwhile relief was distributed by Government and also by private agencies to the destitute Orders were issued that the reconstruction of religious buildings should first be taken in hand and that the entire cost should be borne by Government.

2,000 BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED

"The size of the problem can be judged from the fact that in all nearly 2,000 buildings had been destroyed, including two small towns containing over 100 buildings each. Owners of the buildings weree given the option of taking cash and making their own arrangements for reconstruction or of having their houses rebuilt by contractors nominated by the Public Works Department In the majority of cases owners have preferred to make their own arrangements. In all cases timber has been provided from the State forests free of charge at the site. A visitor to the area to-day would find that most of the big Hindu "Qasbas" are practically rebuilt and that the inhabitants consider their buildings to be better than they were before the disturbances.

In Khuiratta which consists of over 100 buildings, the bazaar has been reopened and trade is proceeding. Throughout the area nearly all the male Hindus have returned to their homes, while in the majority of cases they have brought their families with them. Special arrangements are being made by an officer deputed from the "Dharamarth" Department to replace Mutts and other articles of religious use which were destroyed

WORKING IN HARMONY.

"Apart from the arrangements described above, the local Muslims were ordered to reconstruct the isolated houses of Hindus in their own areas. That much of this work has been completed and the rest is proceeding satisfactorily reflects credit on the Zaildars and Nambardars concerned and serves as an indication that the Muslims realise that their treatment of their Hindu neighbours called for reparation. In many places Muslims and Hindus can be seen working together and in harmony on the task of rebuilding Hindu houses.

"The total cost to His Highness's Government when reconstruction has been completed, will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3 00.000. The cost of rebuilding Alibeg Gurudwara, on which marked progress has been made, will be Rs. 20,000.

MOTOR ROAD FROM MIRPUR TO KOTLI.

"At the time when the disturbances took place the lack of communications in the Mirpur Wazarat was greatly felt. Accordingly it was decided to construct a fair weather motor road from Mirpur through the heart of the Wazarat to Kotli. It is hoped that in due course this road will be continued from Kotli to Poonch, on a line parallel to the Poonch river, and finally perhaps from Poonch to join the Jhelum Valley Road at Uri. Despite the hilly character of the country to be traversed, much progress has been made in the construction of this road. It is now possible to motor for 13 miles from Mirpur in the direction of Kotli, while a further 7 miles of road are nearing completion. By the autumn of 1933 it should be possible to travel by motor from Mirpur to Kotli. Provision has been made in the current budget for the construction of a steel girder bridge over the accompanied by inconsiderable Chenab river at Akhnoor. This improvements to roads will render it possible for motor carts to go from Jammu direct to Mirpur instead of, as at present, using the Grand Trunk Road to Jhelum and thence proceeding to Mirpur."—A. P.

INTRODUCE SUBBAROYAN'S BILL

Bombay Ladies' Wire To Viceroy

Gurjar Ladies' Social Club, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"We the members of Gurjar Ladies' Social Club most earnestly request your Excellency to grant immediate sanction to introduce the coming Bill of Dr. Subbarain in Madras Council."

Bombay Suburban District Committee

The President, Servants of Untouchables Society, Bombay Provincial Board, writes:—

"The Bombay Suburban District Committee (for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, section) has now been formed and the President of the Bombay Provincial Board has nominated Mr. J. K. Mehta as its President. The Committee is composed of the following members:—

Mr. M. L. Dhanukar, Mr. S. S. Naik, Miss K. Natarajan, and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, from Bandra; Mr. Himatlal Anjaria, and Mrs. Mudrikaben Anjaria from Khar, Mrs. Taraben Master and Mr. Anandji Kanji Karsondas from Santa Cruz. Mr R. Naik, Mr. Munshi, and Mr. Purshottam Vakhela from Ville Parle. Mr. D. G. Tiphis and Mr. Khodabhai from Andheri. Mr. Ishwardas Parekh from Malad. Mr. Kassondas Chitalia Hon. Secretary

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

"A meeting of the Committee will be held on Saturday next at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the residence of the President, Krishna Kutir, Station Road, Santa Cruz. All members are requested to attend."

Remittances To British Treasury

The Deputy Controller of the Currency of Bombay issues the following press communique regarding the remittances to the British Treasury (in pounds sterling):—

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 24th December 1932 2,460,000 from 1st April 1932 to the 24th December 1932 28,649,000.

Sterling taken over in London from 1st April 1932 to the 24th December 1932 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper currency reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April to the 24th December 1932—3,750,90.

Total during the week ending the 24th December 1932 2,460,000: from 1st April 1932 to the 24th December 1932 20,614,000.

IN AID OF MAROL SODALITY

"The Double Triumpi. (Dooerhi Muku) a soul stirring drama in two acts in East Indian Marathi, will be staged in aid of the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception of the B. V. Mary in St. John the Evangelist School Hall Marole on Sunday the 1st, January commencing at 6 P. M.

LOHANA SWADESHI BAZAAR.

This bazaar opened at Thakurdwar Road, Halai Lohana Mahajan Wadi-Bhuleshwar is open for the public from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S. T.) upto December 31.

Prof. Amar, King of Sliver will give special Magic and Telepathy Performances from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. to-day.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From first January 1933, the rate per word for telegrams to Japan via I.R.C.-Madras will be Rs, 2-3-0 for ordinary, for British and French Governments, 1-9-0; daily letter telegrams and press telegrams 0-12-0, and deferred at half the ordinary rate.

FIXING STANDARD OF 'GHI'

Government's Letter To Corporation

The Government of Bombay are apparently anxious to fix the standard of ghi tests under the rules of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, since there are so many kinds of products put on the market under the name of ghi. The Government state that "The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, after examining the standards for Ghi adopted in the rules under the Prevention of Adulteration Acts in other Provinces, find that the general standard adopted by most Provinces is 24 R. W. value and B. R reading at 40 degrees C. not less than 40 and not more than 42.5. Government are advised that the following standard would be suitable and would be applicable to Ghi in the Presidency of Bombay—

Cow ghi shall be deemed to be below the standard prescribed by rule if the R. W. value is less than 24. Buffalo ghi shall be deemed to be below the standard prescribed by rule if the R. W. value is less than 30. Mixed cow and buffalo ghi shall be deemed to be below the standard prescribed by rule if the R. W. value is less than 28 Ghi of any kind shall be deemed to be below the standard prescribed by rule if the R. W. value is less than 24 and the B. R reading at 40 degree C 44.2. Ghi declared to be genuine which gives a R. W. figure below 24 shall be deemed to be below the standard prescribed by rules unless it satisfies the following conditions:—(a) the B. R. reading at 40 degrees C. is not less than 40 and not more than 42. (b) the Phytosteryl Acetate test for vegetable oils and fats is negative. (c) the corresponding values between R. W. figure and Polenske number as follows are not exceeded:—

Reicher Wollny Number	Polenske Number.
23-24	1.6-1.7
22-23	1.5-1.6
21-22	1.4-1.5
20-21	1.3-1.4

Government have asked the Director of the Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry to supply information regarding methods which are in vogue in the various countries attached to the International Bureau for determining the purity of butter. I am to enquire whether the Corporation would prefer that Government should proceed with the making of rules regarding the standard of ghi on the lines suggested above, or that they should await the report of the Director of the Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry."

The Medical Committee has now forwarded the letter to the Commissioner for his remarks.

INDORE SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Acharya Ray To Open

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE CITY, Dec. 28.

The Indore All-India Swadeshi Exhibition Committee announces that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Seth Govinddass have finally promised to grace the exhibition by their presence.

Acharya Prafull Chandra Roy has wired his consent to open the exhibition. Many Chiefs Princes, Sardars and prominent men of Central India are being invited to be present. The committee has also organised a grand art exhibition, representing painting, sculpture needle works and other fine arts. Artists all over India are requested to send their works before January 10 to the secretary.

Medals, gold and silver and certificates will be awarded for best artistic pieces.

Black Flag Demonstration At Varnashram Conference

CALCUTTA, December 28.

The President of Varnashram Conference complained against the methods said to have been employed by oppositionists. He opposed the temple entry movement and said that Sanatanists maintained their old position which was justified by religion and was, therefore, bound to receive the blessings of God. While the Conference was proceeding, a black flag demonstration and protest meeting was held outside.—A.P.

Our Rip Van Winkles

VARNASHRAM SWARAJYA SANGH'S PROTEST TO CORPORATION

Against Its Effort To Fight Untouchability

The Varnashram Swarajya Sangh may be an insignificant institution but it makes a big noise. Not satisfied with other propaganda against the anti-untouchability activities of the Mahatma, it has written a letter to the Corporation pointing out that the business of the Corporation is to impart education and "not the spread of any moved social doctrine calculated to affect the religious sentiment and beliefs of the citizens and that the present movement for the removal of untouchability is not favoured by all the Sanatani Hindu citizens."

All this, we are told, is due to the policy of the Corporation Schools Committee of transferring teachers belonging to caste Hindus to those schools where there are untouchable school children "for facilitating the removal of untouchability."

The Sangha had written a similar letter to the Municipal Commissioner for his guidance.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AGAIN.

Some members of the Corporation have given notice that they will move a resolution for requesting the Government to nominate two members of the Corporation to the Legislative Council during the discussion of the Improvement Trust Dissolution Bill there. They are to be the Mayor and the chairman of the Improvements Committee.

Messrs. Gole and Bole will move in the Corporation that the licensed restaurants, tea and eating houses should admit Hindus "irrespective of caste" on pain of forfeiting their licenses.

HALF ANNA TRAM FARES.

Those citizens of Bombay who travel in tram-cars will be glad to know that after a trial of three months' of half anna fares for certain distances the initial period was extended by the company to the end of 1932 and the number of sections was increased to twenty.

After further experience the Company has now decided to continue the experiment for a further period. The Company also writes that the question of the "practicability of extending these facilities" is receiving the constant attention of the Directors.

Mahatma Postpones Fast

(Cotinued from page 1.)

which trustees of temples were enjoined to conform to old customs and usages.

Continuing, Mr. Kelappan said that he did not understand the Viceroy's difficulty in giving necessary sanction for the Bill, and hoped that the Viceroy will not withhold sanction.

Concluding the speaker appealed to atone for the sins heaped on Harijans who had been unjustly kept suppressed till now, and if the country wanted to come into its own, they should rectify this.

Shrimati Sarlabai Naik then moved a resolution appealing to the Viceroy to give the necessary sanction for the introduction of Dr. Subbaroyan's Bill, which passed unanimously.

REFERENDUM.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar spoke next and dealt at great length on the Ponnani Referendum which, considering the difficult nature and short time given to workers, was a marvellous achievement in a place famous as the seat of orthodoxy. He defended at great length the Referendum figures and contended that no jugglery of arithmetic could disprove the fact, as much as 77 per cent. of the adult population of temple-goers voted in favour of the temple entry. He incidentally revealed that the expenditure involved for the Referendum work was only Rs. 2,500. He stated that the workers of Referendum were entitled to the greatest congratulations. Proceeding, the speaker explained what Dr. Subbaroyan's Bill sought was only a request to the the Government to withdrew their help to Sanatanists who under the present Law had help of Law and the police.

TALKS WITH MAHATMA

Mr. Rajagopalachari revealed the trend of conversation he and his colleagues had with Gandhiji this evening, when he said that he persuaded Gandhiji to postpone his fast, in so far as the people of Guruvayoor are concerned against whom fast was contemplated, had acquitted themselves well by favouring temple entry in large majority. But Gandhiji while accepting this fact asked him (Rajagopalachari) "what about other parts of India." The speaker made it clear that Mahatma Gandhi's fast was conceived not for Guruvayoor alone but for the big issue of removal of untouchability and till this end, the unchanged fast would not be dropped once for all. Concluding, he appealed to the people to demonstrate their earnestness in this movement and create public opinion which will force the Viceroy to give his sanction immediately.

Mr. Madhavan Nair also addressed the meeting briefly.—A. P.

LONDON, Deeember 27.

Large bank holiday crowds watched a novel flying display in Feltham, London, on Tuesday, when the first Pylon Racing Meeting was held. Four of the newest type light aircraft—two-seater monoplanes with six-horse power engines, engaged in contests, a feature of which was a race between Flight Lieut-Stainforth, holder of world's high-speed record and Kaye Don, the latter winning the contest.—Reuter's Special.

ECSTASY IN DAILY LIFE

J. Krishnamurti's Sermon

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Amidst picturesque settings under the cool shade of the banyan tree in Adyar, J. Krishnamurthi electrified an audience of nearly 2000 by an hour's discourse on "Life". At the outset he said that he belonged to no organisation and owed allegiance to no theories. He had come to Adyar as a guest of Dr. Besant and Mr. Jinarajadasa.

He asked those who had assembled to think calmly, deliberate on what he said and arrive at their own conclusions. His purpose was to show that there is a living ecastasy, an eternal immortality in their every day existence and not in some distant future. Truth must come out spontaneously, naturally and sweetly without any introspection. Conformity to a particular society craving for the security of material and spiritual things and for power were barriers that prevented men from living the present life. A mind cliging to ideas and ideals was not capable of understanding truth.

CONTRABAND MEAT

Nine Seizures During November

In spite of the seizures by the Municipal staff and many prosecutions the imports of contraband meat of most of which is unwholesome, continue. See scores of these contrabandists are evidently bringing with them large quantities of meat from Bandra and other places.

The number of offences detected must be small compared to those that escape detection. The Municipal Commissioner writes in the course of a letter to the Market and Gardens Committee.

Three were in all 9 seizures of contraband meat during the month and the total quantity of meat destroyed was 68½ lbs. (i unfit for human consumption) against 405 lbs. during the corresponding month of last year. In all the cases arrests were effected and prosections instituted with the result that all the accused were fined Rs. 33 in the aggregate. The statement of fines inflicted by different Courts is attached."

The League Secretariat, to-day, received Italian ratification of the Lausanne agreement for the loan of 300 million schillings to Austria. The agreement still requires ratification by Great Britain and France.—Reuter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T.T. ON NEW YORK
London, Dec. 28.

Previous Closing	3.33 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.32 15/16

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Dec. 28.

Previous Closing	3.32 3/4
To-day's Opening	3.33 5/8
To-day's Closing	3.33

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY DELIVERY.

New York, Dec. 28.

Previous Closing Rate	6.02
To-day's Opening Rate	6.05
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.08
Difference	+.06

BROACH EXPECTATION:

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
MAY DELIVERY.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Previous Closing Rate	4.91
To-day's Opening Rate	4.90
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.93
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 28.

Silver Ready	16 3/4
Lower	1 anna
Silver Forward	16 3/4
Lower	1 anna

Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Ready	Silver	49	8 0
Posh		49	10 0
Mah		51	0 0
Gold		30	6 0
Guinea		19	2 0

THE KING OF LAUGHTER AT HIS BEST.

HAROLD LLOYD in "Movie Crazy"
PRODUCED BY HAROLD LLOYD CORP. A Paramount Release
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3 SHOWS EVERYDAY THE CAPITOL 4TH AND FINAL WEEK
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ONE LAKH OF PEOPLE TO SEE THE PICTURE
TARZAN, THE APE MAN
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ITS IDEAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
NEXT ATTRACTION
BUSTER KEATON and JIMMY DURANTE in SPEAK EASILY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1932

THEIR FINAL PROTEST

Before sailing home those two doughty warriors, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, met Sir Samuel Hoare in private converse and handed him a lengthy memorandum as a souvenir, no doubt, of their third sojourn in London to win Swaraj through the Conference method. The memorandum is their final protest against the want of agreement on all essential points, which was such a distinct and doleful feature of the Round Table Conference, edition three. If the emphasis they have laid upon what should be done to hasten the grant of Reforms,—it is by no means the advent of true Swaraj—is an indication of their utter dissatisfaction with the achievements of the Conference, it is not at all likely that these gentlemen will engage, in pursuance of Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion to the "delegates" in his final oration to them, in the unenviable task of explaining to their countrymen what that achievement was.

CHAGRINED.

The memorandum points out that the new Constitution should begin to function in Provinces in 1934 and that Federation should be ushered into this country in 1935, if not sooner. Provincial Autonomy of the Simon brand may be seen functioning in India by the end of 1934, but it is extremely doubtful, as the "Morning Post" does realise, whether it will function truly and satisfactorily if the most representative political organisation in the country, the Congress, resolves that it is not worthwhile wasting energy in co-operating to make it a success. As regards the Federation, the States' Instrument of Accession is in itself an invitation to the Princes to be in no great hurry to join a scheme of Federation.

SAFEGUARDS.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his colleague emphasize in their memorandum that the establishment of Responsibility at the Centre will have a most salutary effect on the attitude of the Legislature. But all the debates and the arguments at the Conference and the glowing accounts cabled by representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press in London of the willingness of the British side to appreciate the Indian depth of feeling on this question of Central Responsibility have left us in the dark regarding the precise form and scope of the responsibility proposed to be conferred in the Centre. The safeguards, those "hedges" which Sir Samuel Hoare pleaded, are so necessary to prevent the Indians falling into the morass of misgovernment, have, however, loomed large in the debates. The safeguarding powers proposed to be conferred on the Viceroy indicate that there will be precious little donation of Central Responsibility. Both in regard to commercial safeguards and for the safeguarding of "peace and tranquillity" the Governor-General remains the autocrat. The Sapru-Jayakar memorandum pleads that it is not necessary to give the Governor-General powers to intervene for India's credit and financial stability and it urges that the advice of the "financial adviser" proposed to be appointed under the new Constitution should not amount to a general power of control over the Finance Member. But the whole demand of the British side during the London debates has been that such reservation of financial control in the hands of the Governor-General is essential. It was necessary in its opinion to safeguard British economic interests and these interests have had the final word.

HOARE'S BROADCAST.

Meanwhile Sir Samuel Hoare is busy allaying the fears of his reactionary friends. Some of them like Lord Sydenham have already begun to denounce the pitifully small dose of reform India is to be granted, as a "freak constitution." Sir Samuel hopes to assure them that Britain will not lose one iota of her ascendancy in India by administering the dose. In his broadcast address on Tuesday, he assured everybody that the Safeguards were for all and that his was the best method of giving Indians "greatly increased scope for managing their own affairs." Thus do Indians remain far from their cherished goal.

Burma's Determined Stand

The Unity Conference at Allahabad did well to adopt a resolution congratulating the Burma Legislative Council on its decision on the separation issue. That resolution also reaffirmed "the previous decisions of the people of India that it is the inalienable right of the people of Burma to decide for themselves whether they will remain part of India politically or separate from her." On receipt of the above resolution from Pandit Malaviya, Mr. U. Chit Hlaing, President of the All-Burma Anti-Separation League sent to the Pandit a reply that was only to be expected from the Anti-Separation Party. It states that the message of the Unity Conference only "reciprocates our feelings" and hopes that "interested parties will not succeed in their efforts to upset the clear verdict of the Council and electorates that Burma would not be separated from India." This exchange of messages should be one more eye opener to those who have wilfully blinded themselves to the realities in Burma as well as in India.

CHARGRINED.

It is certain that the interested parties will continue their efforts to isolate Burma and make it safer for exploitation without any inconvenient opposition from India. But public opinion now is so extraordinarily mobilised in Burma against all separatist designs that those efforts have little chance of success even if India remains a passive spectator of the tactics of vested interests in Burma. Confounded by the fact that the Burma Council's resolution was passed without even a division and was accepted by many Burma separationists, the non-Burman pro-separationist have already started a campaign to make it appear that the resolution is not at all clear and that the only way out of the uncertain situation is that the Government should make their own decision in the matter. Now, the resolution is as clear and explicit as language can make it however unpleasant or surprising it may be to those who wished it to be less clear.

LEGISLATURE'S DEFINITE ATTITUDE

Let it not be forgotten in this connection that when Mr. Ba Pe the leader of the Separationist Party, asked the permission of the House to withdraw his motion urging the Government to accept the principle that Burma should be separated from India and frame a better constitution than the one now offered to her that permission was not given and the motion was defeated by 44 votes against 33. This incident makes it clear as day light that the Council refuses even to accept the principle of separation, a position qualified by the finally adopted resolution only to the extent that Burma would accept separation if and when she is at the same time guaranteed substantial self-Government. In short Burma demands Federation with right to secede or separation with Home Rule. Britain may at present accept or reject the demand. But she shall not have the last word on the question. Nor is it honest for anyone to pretend that Burma's demand is not clear enough

RESPECT THE CHOICE

Government have so far held with regard to Burma that secession after Federation is out of the question. They have not yet stated their view on the Princes' right to secession. Constitutionally speaking, there is no hard and fast principle that secession is impossible as a matter of coudse in every case. We agree that secession from a Federation must not be allowed to be common. But Burma's case is exceptional. Government themselves admit this position by giving her now the right to separate, a right which is not given to other provinces. If Burma may secede now when the alternatives before her are not quite clear, it stands more to reason that she should be given a chance to continue remain a partner with India, the present right to secede being only suspended for the time. In any case, the final decision on the question will remain with the Federating constituents and it is from these that Burma would accept a final answer.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the proceedings of the Unity Conference publishing in the newspapers, several references have been made to the claims advanced by the Indian Christians. Very often captions, under which the news have appeared, have given wrong impressions of the attitude of this minor community. In the initial stages there were eight representatives present, and when two of them had to leave after two days, the news of their departure was given a prominent place under the heading "Christians Leave", which gave an entirely erroneous impression. Similarly, the submission of the Indian Christians to the Unity Conference has been designated as threats and demands.

The Indian Christians are under no illusions. They recognise that as far as they are concerned, threats and demands have no meaning.

Their position is very simple. There are two schools of thought amongst the Indian Christians. The one school of thought is strongly of the opinion that they should stand for simple unadulterated nationalism. The other section would make the most of what has been given in the Communal Award. As a compromise a middle position has been adopted to create the greatest possible unity in the community. The delegation to the Unity Conference would have welcomed it if the Conference had agreed to stand by the ideal form of true nationalism and had ruled out all forms of communal compromises, but it became apparent that the main object of the Conference was to discover a working basis for communal settlement, recognising rightly or wrongly, that for the present no advance is possible. Under these circumstances the Indian Christan delegation as a whole resolved that there was no other alternative left to them but to ask that they should be given the same treatment as agreed upon for other communities

During the discussions, an appeal was made by one speaker, to the patriotism of Indian Christians, and they were asked to agree to whatever could be given to them. In response, the spokesman of the Indian Christians made the sporting offer that if the Hindus will not ask for any safeguards, or special treatment in the Frontier and Sind, the Indian Christians will follow suit, but Allahabad revealed that Hindus of Sind and the Frontier were as hard bargainers as any other communities. Furthermore, the leader of the Hindus in the Central Provinces refused to yield even one seat for Indian Christians in spite of their very large majority.

Even then the Indian Christian delegation made their requests as simple as possible, very largely as a test of the 'bona fide' of the major communities. It must be recognised that the leaders of all communities were very sympathetic and favourably disposed to this small community. The delegation has already gone on record on this matter. They have paid tribute to the wonderful patience and fair-mindedness of Chairman, the revered Pandit Vijai Raghva Achari, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. If the Indian Christians in the future, maintain their contacts with their countrymen, and at the same time can organise themselves, they have not much to fear.

However, there is a fairly large section of Indian Christians who are apprehensive of the future, and consequently the delegation had hoped that they could allay their fears by pointing out to the equity of the Allahabad decisions. But while the leaders were very friendly, when the interest of their own community was concerned, they did not always find it possible to do justice to the Indian Christians. The Punjab is the most outstanding case.

The population of the Indian Christians is about four lakhs in the Punjab—the ratio to the population being a little over 1.7. This should entitle this small community to 3.5 seats in a legislature of 200. Normally the allocation of four seats should have been their due, but in view of the difficulties of the Punjab, the delegation only asked for three seats which is below their population basis. It was universally recognised that three seats out of 200 is the minimum to which the Indian Christians should be entitled, and yet no community was willing to sacrifice a seat in order to do the right thing by a minor minority, and ultimately the seat alloted to the Anglo-Indians was taken away to adjust this claim. The Indian Christians cannot feel comfortable at such an arrangement. What conclusion will the rank and file of Indian Christians draw from such an attitude? It is immaterial whether Indian Christians get two, or three seats, but the principles on which distribution is made are certainly of importance, particularly as they bear upon future conditions.

Similarly the other claims of Indian Christians were equally reasonable and there should be no difficulty in recognising those claims. They are:

1. Recognition of Indian Christians as an "important Minority Community" in the Madras Presidency, under the agreement with a small weightage (12 seats instead of nine).

2. A seat in the Central Province Legislature.

3 per cent. seats were also asked for in the Central Province Legislature, but 2 per cent were willingly offered and accepted with equal readiness as an equitable decision in spite of 4-2-3 per cent. given to our Sikh friends.

Generous rightful recognition of the position of the Indian Christians in the civic life of the country by leaders of major communities will go far to inspire confidence in the minds of such Indian Christians who have reservations in their minds about the future.—Yours etc.,

B. L. RALLIA RAM,
Honorary Secretary, All-India Conference of Indian Christians.

SHASTRAS AND UNTOUCHABILITY

Idea Of Pollution A Later Growth

(By M. A. Doreswamy Iyengar, Advocate, Mysore)

III*.

The Chandala is described throughout the Shastra as an untouchable. Where the lower castes could not assert themselves even such a comparatively high caste as the Nishadas failed to escape this fate. The degradation of the Nishadas must have received some excuse from a possible confusion in adopting the name of a non-Aryan tribe to a mixed caste. In Vedic literature, the Nishadas figure as an ethnological group and are included according to some, among the famous Pancha Janas. Valmiki, who is a Sabara, calls himself a Nishada (in the famous Adi Sloka beginning with the Nishada, etc.). Both Amara and Medini Kosa describe Sabara as a Mlechcha group. The tradition of Nishadas being Dasyus must have served as a handle for the higher castes to degrade the mixed caste of Nishadas to the level of the Chandala.

EXTENDING THE DEFINITION.

It follows from this discussion that (1) the only untouchable known to the Shastra is the Chandala, who has a technical definition; (2) and as a result of a subsequent encroachment on the part of the higher castes some 3—4 castes have been equated with the Chandalas. This equation is not the result of any logical necessity but of practical encroachment. Hence the encroachment is later and unjustifiable. No great Shastric work in fact gives this equation until the days of the Amara. The Shastra has not sanctioned any such extention of the category of Chandalas, nor has it laid down any principles for such extension.

ADVICE TO SANATANISTS.

By refusing to accept all these later extensions and outgrowths, we will not be violating the Shastra. At the same time, such an act on the part of the Sanatanists would considerably facilitate the emancipation of the Harijans. If the Sanatanists decide to take the word Chandala only in its technical sense and to set their face against its extension to any other group then the present-day Harijans could never in any sense be identified with the untouchables known to the Shastra. It is high time that all liberal-minded Sanatanists declare that the Harijans of to-day are not identical with the Chandalas known to the Shastra. On the ground of statistics if not on any other, it can be demonstrated that the 40 to 60 million of untouchables living to-day could not be the offspring of Brahmin mothers and Sudra fathers.

SENSE OF VALUES.

In matters relating to Shastra, the question of value forms the most important consideration. The question is not whether there are or are not any Shastric texts implying untouchability but

(a) what place should be given to them in regulating our life, and

(b) for whom and against whom they have been enjoined.

Even according to Shastra, an act which involves a moral or spiritual wrong is much more heinous than one which involves only a ritualistic pollution. Intercourse with a Chandala does not involve a spiritual or moral wrong. Nor is the resulting ritualistic impurity incurable. The 'prayaschittas' prescribed are easy and simple ones. We can cite hundreds of passages and dozens of episodes which declare that the mere utterance of God's name would annihilate such a pollution in no time. Take, for instance, the well-known story of Ajamila. He was a scholarly Brahmin, who by accident entered into a misalliance with a Chandala woman. He lived with her permanently and got several issues out of her. He adopted and worked with zest the profession of the Chandala. No greater Chandala contamination could ever be conceivable. But the mere unintentional utterance of the name of Narayana when he called his son on his death-bed expiated all this pollution and took him to Vaikuntha itself.

RESTORING THE BALANCE.

If the orthodox believe that the presence of the Chandala within the holy temples contaminates them they can at once restore the balance by uttering the name of God then and there. Some hard-hearted die-hards will no doubt, describe all this as mere 'arthavada.' But what is their authority for it except their perverse imagination? Why should we not equally declare that all the so-called texts of untouchability are also basec on 'arthavada' and should not be accepted literally? If you hold that Shastra weaves out such elaborate cobwebs of passages and episodes from 'arthavada' its purpose will not be holy and pure. Such a suspicion would undermine its very authority. Granting that all these proceed from 'arthavada,' why does the Shastra resort to that 'vada' only in respect of God's holy name and not in respect of untouchability? Why has it not described the horrors of untouchability by weaving out elaborate episodes on the model of the story of Ajamila? Does not this difference of treatment also prove that the Shastra attaches greater value to the subject of Devanama than to that of untouchability? Some die-hards are declaiming that the present anti-untouchability drive constitutes the greatest national crisis in the history of Hinduism. But where is the sanction in the Shastra to look upon untouchability as the be-all and end-all of our Dharma? The mere presence of a few stray passages relating to untouchability does not make it the essence or the crown of Hinduism.

ALREADY DISCARDED RULES.

Thousands of more fundamental and greater rules of Shastra have

(Continued on next page.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 25th and 27th instant.

Notes of the Day

Ready To Postpone Fast.

An A. P. message from Poona announces that Mahatma Gandhi has indicated his intention not to begin his fast on January 2 if the work for the eradication of untouchability proceeds in an encouraging manner. It is evident that Gandhiji's fasts are not "unstudied." The accusation levelled against him opposite Bori Bunder is incorrect. He is willing to give an opportunity to those who are striving might and main to secure temple entry to Harijans at Guruvayur. This is a question not only for Guruvayur. The movement for reform, for the acceptance of the principle that untouchability must be a thing of the past must proceed so vigorously that Gandhiji may feel encouraged to declare that it is no longer necessary for him to make the supreme sacrifice of giving away his own life to secure elementary justice to the Harijans.

Inscrutable.

But the Viceroy's attitude remains inscrutable. There should be no delay on his part in according sanction for the introduction by Dr. Subbaroyan of his merely permissive bill for temple entry. The issue will then be before the Madras Legislature. But it is reported that provincial governments have to be consulted before the Viceroy can decide on this formal matter of according sanction. But the bill its is not such a drastic one as to make orthodoxy shudder. It only provides in each case for an appeal being made to the constituency on the widest possible franchise and without getting the approval of the constituency no temple can be thrown open. What is there in this mild measure for the sanatanists to appeal to the Viceroy asking him, in effect, to block all progress?

A Good Suggestion.

The Coroner's repeated appeals to the Gujarati community with regard to the use of the primus stove have received the active sympathy of at least one person in the community. In a letter published in these columns yesterday, Mr. Nayan H. Pandia, while fully endorsing the Coroner's remarks, makes a simple practical suggestion that, wherever there is any chance of the stove being wrongly handled, it should be screwed down to "Patlas" or wooden boards in common household use among Gujarathis. This will not only prevent the overturning of the stove but will also of necessity keep the person using it at a safe distance from the stove. We feel that the device suggested will appreciably reduce the number of fatal accidents and trust that Gujarati women's institutions will take the initiative in popularising the use of this device or any other found more suitable.

"The Epic Fast."

Those who are still puzzled at Gandhiji's attitude towards the problem of untouchability cannot do better than read and re-read the book "The Epic Fast" by Mr. Pyarelal, published a few days ago. This book is a full and graphic account of Gandhiji's historic fast by one who was in constant attendance on him throughout the period and who has been asseted by Mr. Devidas Gandhi who was in close touch with the negotiations between depressed class representatives and caste Hindus. The book contains, in addition to an account of the fast all the relevent correspondence between Gandhiji and Government and the various statements issued by him on the subject, including even the two issued on the 4th and 5th of November. It contains, too, an impressive account of the negotiations culminating in the Yeravda Pact and the full text of the Pact. The book is written, in the words of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who contributes a Foreword to it, "in the hope that it may serve as a source of inspiration for the discharge of obligations undertaken" as "the sacrifice is still impending and Gandhiji's life is verily held in pledge for the debt." We specially commend the book to those orthodox Hindus who are still inexorable against the untouchables.

THE SARDA ACT

Drastic Amendment Urged

Mr. M. S. Sirdar, B A (Oxon) Bar-at-Law writes:—

We have not yet forgotten the great acclamation with which the Sarda Act was hailed by the social reformers three years ago. It was then expected that so many benefits would flow from this Act and then the Indian communities would attain a sort of rebirth under its blessings. But time has brought in complete disillusionment. Marriages are being celebrated in broad day-light in contravention of the provisions of the Act. What is worse, even baby and infant marriages have not decreased. It is not that the general public does not know the existence of this law but they are openly and flagrantly breaking it. Those who do not dare to break it openly, take recourse to some subterfuge such as performing the illegal marriage in the limits of some Indian State where this law does not obtain.

The people have come to know that the punishments are not severe and that the Law Courts treat these offences with great leniency even by giving the benefit of section 562 of Criminal Procedure Code. Such being the case almost all classes, more especially the lower classes, among whom infant marriages are so common and on whom the terrors of the law have lesser check, have been going on solemnising these marriages as if nothing has happened. No doubt, such hindrances to progress will continue to remain in India as long as people are ultra-orthodox and ultra-conservative in their social and religious outlook. Legislation, since its mission is not to teach any moral lessons or social virtues, can but come to aid as only a subsidiary force. Nevertheless, to have a progressive law on the Statute Book is itself an index of our onward march.

The Sarda Act in its present state is far too defective and totally inadequate to be of any practical use, as the experience of the past three years has shown. Some of its glaring defects are:—(1) It does not contain any "preventive" provisions. It punishes only after the deed is done. It does not come to the rescue before the marriage takes place. (2) secondly, sentences provided are not at all deterrent. (3) thirdly, provision for taking security from the complainant for a sum of Rs. 100 with or without sureties is far too heavy a sword of democles. This provision works as a hardship on the poorer classes of social reformers and villagers, especially when the villages are the worst offenders in the matter of infant marriages. In view of these defects, it is worth while that the Act should be amended on the following lines: —(1) The District (civil) courts should be authorised to issue interlocutory injunctions, pending further inquiry, prohibiting impending marriages which—threaten to disregard the Sarda Act. In the present Act there is absolutely no provision made to prevent such offending marriages. Naturally civil courts are at a loss to know what to do when such cases are brought before them; and in the absence of express provisions the prosecuting parties have to fall back upon some other Acts, such as Guardians and Wards Act which concern the welfare of minors. But these steps often times end in failure owing to some technical or formal difficulties. The District courts should be further empowered to declare null and void extremely ill-macthed marriages entered into for ulterior motives.

(2) A gratuated scale of punishments should be prescribed according to the heinousness of the offence, e.g., where a girl of tender years is marriaed to a middle aged man say of 40 or 50 years of age, a term of rigorous imprisonment should be provided. So also, where both the contracting parties are babies or are of tender years' punishment of rigorous imprisonment should be prescribed for the promoters of such marriages.

(3) As a safeguard against false and vexatious prosecutions security of small sum of say Rs. 10 will suffice. Hundred rupees as now required is rather too much.

The above amendments, I believe, will go some further way in discouraging these cruel and irrational marriages. The existence of the Sarda Act for the last three years has prepared the ground for pushing on a further measure of reform in this much-needed field.

LADY NEELKANTH'S PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

Messages And Blessings Galore For Lucknow Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

The seventh session of the All-India Women's Conference on educational and social reform opened this evening at Kasarbag, Baradari, Lucknow, Lady Ramanbhai Nilkanth presiding. Besides a large number of lady delegates from all over india and Indian states, many prominent gentlemen from Lucknow and outside were also present.

Seated in tre dais were Dr Muttu Lakshami Readdy, Rani Lakshamibai Rajwade, Mrs. Hansa Mehta Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs Asaali, Lady Wazir Hasan, Doctor, R P. Paranjpe, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University,

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from various women's associations of India Burma and one from Begum Shah Nawaz from London.

DUTY OF WOMEN.

Begum Mohammad Wasim, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of her address welcomed the lady delegates to participate in the conference and laid stress on the primary duty on Indian women today to avoid any course of action that would cause friction, and abstain from participation in religious communal quarrels.

After Lady Wazirhasan proposed and Doctor Mrs. Ready seconded Lady Nilkanth President-Elect took the chair amidst loud applause from the audience.

Rani Rajwade, Honorary Organising Secretary, presented the annual report and therein surveyed various activities of the Conference last year, chief of which was the work regarding franchise.

Lady Nilkanth in her presidential address gave out a programme for women to devote themselves to questions of education and social reform solely concerning women and then of the whole nation, complementing the work of men in that direction she hoped the noble work commenced by a handful of ladies would surely prosper and be a powerful instrument of progress and prosperity to "this dear land of ours."

After response beink made by Doctor Pranjpe, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow university a hearty vote of thanks was proposed and the conference was adjourned for the day, meeting again to-morrow

ERADICATE CASTE SYSTEM

Lady Neelkanth's Advice To Women

LUCKNOW, December 28.

Presiding at the seventh session of the All-India Womens' Conference this afternoon, Lady Ramanbhai Neelkanth of Ahmedabad said that the first and foremost work they had to take up was the removal of illiteracy, and with this object in view, the Government should be urged upon to introduce primary education on compulsory basis. She suggested the establishment of schools for vocational training adding that in a country like India, there should be various educational institutions to suit needs and aptitudes of different the needs and aptitudes of different people, and pointed out that in the secondary and higher education, the greatest impediment was the medium of a foreign language.

She suggested that particular attention should be given to the physical development of children. Coming to the question of social reform, she referred especially to the existing marriage customs and said that legislation was necessary to eradicate caste system which was the "custodian" of most of these evils. She also opined that mass education was necessary in order that people might see for themselves what was wrong with the prevailing practices. She referred to the provisions of the Sarda Act which she said has been found to be defective in practice, and urged the Conference to draw the attention of legislaors to this fact. She further stressed on the point that there was need for making marriages dissoluble in extreme cases and urged the removal of disabilities of women under the existing Hindu Law of inheritance.—A.P.

PABNA ZAMINDAR MISSING

His Bicycle Found Near A "Bil"

PABNA, December 25.

Babu Prangopal Roy, zamindar and money-lender of Munidana, Police Station, Pabna, has been missing from his house at Munidaha from last Tuesday night. The police on receipt of information commenced inquiry and recovered his bicycle near a "bil" about a mile off.

It might be mentioned in this connection that a few months ago Babu Ramani Mohun, zamindar and retired sub-Registrar of Fakirpur, police station, Pabna, started from the town after attending courts, but since then he has not been heard of. —A.P.

HAIL-STORM IN COOCH BEHAR

Crop Damaged

COOCH BEHAR, December 25.

A thundering sound from the distant Himalayas at 5-30 p.m. yesterday heralded the advent of a hail storm which swept away Cooch Behar half an hour later. The total rain fall during the night was 3.07 inches. The storm left in its wake uprooted and broken branches of trees and damaged the richest crop of the land, tobacco, beyond recovery, and spoiled the paddy crop.—A.P.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS

International Organisation Formed

GENEVA, December 27.

A new International organisation came into being at Geneva to-day under the auspices of the League of Nations, namely, the fund for relief of distress due to any disaster of exceptional magnitude beyond the capacity of local resources. Twenty-seven States including Great Britain. India and New Zealand joined the organisation which has an initial capital of 600 shares of 700 Swiss francs each.—Reuter.

Harpell To Keep Peace For Six Months

MONTREAL, December 27.

In addition to sentence of three months' penitentiary Harpell was ordered by judge to enter into a bond to keep peace for six months under a guarantee of 1,000 dollars. If the bond was not forthcoming further six months' imprisonment would be added to the sentence. Harpell should bear the costs of prosecution. The judge in giving the sentence said: "Not a scientella of truth is produced to substantiate Harpells' atrocious libel.—Reuter.

Legislative Assembly Will Open On February 1

NEW DELHI December 28.

H. E. the Viceroy has decided to open the Legislative Assembly on February 1 with inaugural address. Accordingly the various departments of the Government are getting busy preparing departmental material for the administrative review of their activities since the Viceroy addressed the Assembly last. It is too early to speculate as to whether the Viceroy would indicate when the new Legislatures may come into being, but political circles here speculate that it may be necessary to dissolve autumn and hold the general election under the present constitution.—A.P.

Aga Khan's Cable To Muslim Conference

CALCUTTA, December 28.

The following cable was received from H. H. the Aga Khan: "On behalf of Muslim R. T. C. delegation and myself, I most heartily congratulate people of Sind on great occasion of constitution of Sind into Federal Province", and another cable was received from Sir Muhammad Iqbal: "You should strongly protest against tactics adopted at Allahabad Conference to create dissensions among Muslims at this critical moment when whole future of Islam, as moral and religious force in India, is at stake."

These two cables were read at the Conference.—A.P.

Judgment In Dhalghat Case Appeal

CHITTAGONG, December 28.

Mr. Williams, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment to-day in the Dhalghat Case appeal confirming the sentence passed by the Special Magistrate.—A.P.

THE BENGAL PROBLEM

Some Facts

Dr. D.D. Sathaye writes:—

The Allahabad Unity Conference has succeeded in settling the knotty questions of the communal settlement of the Indians to the satisfaction of all. Only certain minor points were left over to be finally adjusted in Calcutta and the Unity Conference Sub-Committee is busy in finding out the solution

Some of the professional politicians from the Moslems are, however, trying hard to magnify their grievances regarding the question of the statutory majority in the local legislature. It is a fact that Moslems are in majority in Bengal. The total population of Bengal is 5,01,14,002, and this is distributed chiefly as follows:—Moslems are 2,74,97,624 that is 54 per cent. Hindus are 2,15,70,624, that is 43.04 per cent. and Europeans 20,865 and Anglo-Indians 27,573; the two together hardly making 50,000 souls.

Leaving aside the 32 special seats, the 218 are distributed according to the Premier's Decision as follows:—Moslems are given 120 seats, though, according to population they should get 117. Hindus are given 80 seats, but according to population they should get 93, that is, they have been given actually 13 seats less. The Anglo-Indians have got 4 and the Europeans have secured 11 seats.

	Population.	Premier's decision.	Representation according to population. Present position.
Muslims	2,74,97,624	120	117 + 3.
Hindus	2,15,70,624	80	93 —13.

It will be thus seen that Hindus have already been made to forego 13 seats. Moslems are in majority and they should get their just representation, so also Hindus should get their just representation. Every one should be justly treated. If the Moslems feel about their statutory majority—and the Nationalist Hindus cannot but feel with them, indeed shoul help them, to secure that majority. That majority can only be regained by taking out of the fat representation given to Europeans. It should never be by more seats from the already impoverished Hindus. This will be neither Nationalism, nor Justice, nor even Fair play. Hindus and Moslems must work together for the common good of their "motherland" and learn that it is no good being rich at each other's expense.

SLOAN'S REPORT

Press Speculation Contradicted

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28

The Report that appeared in a section of the press that Mr. Sloan, an officer on special duty in the Home Department, over the revision of scale of pay has recommended drastic reduction in the salaries of gazetted officers, like the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of various departments, is described in authoritative circles as "mere wild speculation."

It is pointed out that Mr. Sloan has completed his enquiry of all aspects of the problem. Secondly, the problem itself is complex, apart from the scales of officers of first and second class. No doubt, Sir George Schuster in his recent discussions with the Retrenchment Committee gave some idea of how the Government mind was working, but no decision has been arrived at yet, and the matter will not be taken up until the Viceroy returns to Delhi about the middle of the next month.—A. P.

Vigilance Committee Formed At Bankura

BANKURA, December 26.

Mr. E. W. Holland, District Magistrate, invited the Municipal Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, some pleaders, profesors and Headmasters of local College and schools at a meeting at his place on Sunday last. After some discussion a vigilance committee was formed under the presidentship of the District Magistrate with the object of checking the growth of terrorist movement. Rev. A. E. Brown, C.I.E., principal of the Weslyan College and Babu Devendra Nath Goswami, Vice-Chairman, District Board, were also present in the meeting.—A.P.

SHASTRAS AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

(Continued from previous page)

now been discarded by our caste Hindus. One wrong will not certainly justify another, but it is nothing short of moral depravity when so much fuss is made about the violation if any of petty rules and no anxiety is felt about the wholesale transgression of greater duties: It is immoral as well as un-Shastric to lose all sense of proportion.

The Shastra describes two classes of untouchables — Karma Chandalas and Jati Chandalas. Everywhere the former are placed lower than the former. In fact, Jati Chandalas have been born out of Karma Chandalas. If the Varnas had not become Karma Chandalas by violating the rule about Savarna marriage, the Jati Chandalas would not have been born. Jati Chandalas are then merely the descendants of Karma Chandalas. One may challenge the present-day caste Hindus to show one single person among them, who does not fall under the definition of a Karma Chandala. When these cannot pollute the temples how can the Jati Chandalas do so? Or when the temples have all become the hotbeds of pollution by the entry of the former, how can the latter worsen them? Are not every one of the caste Hindus really Jati Chandalas as being the descendants of Karma Chandalas, apart from their being themselves Karma Chandalas? The higher castes have the monopoly of education, wealth, power and authority and ought to respect Shastra better. Still they repudiate it, as it suits their convenience and pleasure. Why should they then fight for the maintenance of petty rules, which are opposed to morality and reason? Those who live in glass houses must not throw stones at others. If the Shastric authority is to be invoked as the final arbiter of our life's problems let it be invoked impartially.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

AMERICA WINS SECOND TEST

Match Against Australia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MELBOURNE, December 28.

America won the second Tennis Test Match against Australia by 8 matches to 4.

The following were to-day's results:—

Mograth beat Gledhill 6|3, 6|3.

Allison beat Hopman 6|3, 6|4, 6|0;

Van Ryn beat Sproule 6|2, 4|6, 6|3.

Vines and Gledhill beat Crawford and Hopman 9|11, 6|3, 6|4, 6|2.—Reuter.

LADY WILLINGDON IN CALCUTTA

Opens Premises Of Bengal Flying Club

CALCUTTA, December 28.

The Countess of Willingdon, accompanied by the Governor of Bengal, formally opened the new premises of the Bengal Flying Club this afternoon. Lady Willingdon briefly complemented the authorities on their splendid work. After witnessing the gymkhana, Her Excellency distributed the trophies.

Her Excellency visited the Indian Ministry Hospital, Alipore. She presented a couple of photographs to the hospital and donated Rs. 150 for the comforts of the patients.

BENGALI ARRESTED.

The Calcutta police arrested a youth named Satendra Bose in Colootollah Street, who, it is reported was wanted in connection with a murder case at Jessore and a reward of Rs. 50 was offered for any information leading to his arrest.—A.P.

STERLING STEADY

India Securities Improve

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Wednesday (11 p.m.)

The London Stock Exchange ruled very steady to-day with a good undertone. There was improved buying and 3-1|2 per cent. Indian sterling loan after opening at £87-1|2 advanced to £88-1|4.

Sterling Cross-rate was steady around 3.33. Commodity markets were dull and featureless. Liverpool cotton market opened weak at a decline of 8 points but later on partially advanced on better American advices. The market closed at a net rise of 2 points.

CALCUTTA FARCE ENDS

Oppositionist Majority To Hold Separate Session

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, December 28.

The special session of the All-India Muslim Conference held its second session to-day and passed a dozen resolutions in less than two hours. Mr. Abdul'a Yousuffali presided. The Oppositionists representing the Khilafat Committee, Majlio Ahrar and Jamiat-ul-Ulma and a section of members of the Conference having refrained from attending the session, there was no opposition to any resolution which was moved, seconded and declared carried in quick succession.

AGHA KHAN'S MESSAGE.

After passing the resolutions Zahoor Ahmad read a four messages, one from the Aga Khan, another from Sir Mahomed Iqbal, a third from Sir Mohamed Yaqoob and fourth from Sir Abdulqayoom. The Aga Khan and Iqbal congratulated the Conference on the Sind Separation, while the latter two regretted their inability to attend.

At the close of the Conference Mr. Shafi Daudi announced that after the meeting of the Calcutta Youth Conference a public meeting would be held, when prominent leaders would address the gathering and that there would be no restriction of entrance But when the Youth Conference was over, Maulvi Mazharuddin announced that the idea of holding a public meeting was abandoned.

SEPARATE SESSION.

The oppositionists who form a majority of the original All-India Muslim Conference members and include members of the Khilafat Committee Jamiat-ul-Ulma and Majlis Ahrar have decided to call a separate session of the Conference to-morrow (Thursday afternoon) in the Albert Hall.

TIRADE AGAINST NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, Decr. 28.

It is reported that in view of the disagreement at yesterday's meeting of the Subjects Committee Mr. Muhammed Hussain and several others abstained from attending the open session of the Muslim Conference to-day.

Speaking on the Allahabad proposals Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy said that they safeguarded the Hindus and the Sikhs at the expense of the Muslims in every place. The Nationalist Muslims had bluffed the Mussalmans enough, and it was high time that Mussalmans bade a final goodbye to such talks.

BEGGING VOTES.

Mr. Zahoor Ahmad, Barrister of Allahabad said, that by amending the late Mr. Mahomed Ali's formula at Allahabad, the position of the Hindus had been bettered, and that of the Muslims worsened, driving the latter to the doors of Hindus begging for votes.

Mr. Abul Kassem, a Bengal M.L.C., pointed out that the object of the Unity Conference was to divide the Muslim front, and to make the Muslims slaves of the Hindus

Mr. Syed Habib of Lahore moved a resolution in regard to the Separation of Sind and Orissa.

Doctor Mahomed Hassan moving for 20 per cent. weightage for the Muslims in the Federated Province of Orissa said, "We have not stood in the way of the Hindus' demand for the separation of Orissa and hope that the Hindus will not grudge this weightage."

Mr. Hussain Imam moved another resolution demanding 30 per cent. of seats for the Muslims in the Bihar Legislature, as the creation of Orissa into a separate province would increase the proportion of Muslims in Bihar.

SENATE ELECTIONS.

Maulana Shafi Daoodi next proposed that since joint electorate was being proposed for the Senate of the Central Legislature, the Conference wanted to protest and urge that elections to the Senate should be by separate electorate.

Mr. Azizur Rahman rejected the idea of alteration of the present territorial limits of provinces and urged that powers of the Central Legislature should be accordingly circumscribed. He said that the idea of Hindus in changing the territorial limits was by adding Sylhet to Bengal, the Muslim position would be affected.

The Conference also urged for the establishment throughout the country of a Department "Mahomaiqaza" for the adjudication of particular Islamic law cases by the Muslim Qazies.

CONFERENCE CONCLUDES.

The last resolution expressed disappointment at the Premier's Decision, which did not reserve an absolute majority of seats for the Mussalmans in Bengal and urged the rectification of the injustice. Another part of the same resolution urged that the percentage of Mussalmans which had been decreased by the Premier's Award in Assam, C.P. and U.P. Legislatures should be increased by the previous percentage.

The Conference concluded after unanimously adopting all the resolutions.

The next session will be held in September 1933.—A.P.

Captain G.B. Still of 5|12th F F. Regiment has arrived at Belvedere to take up his appointment as A.D.C. to the Viceroy.—A P.

House Searches At Pabna

PABNA, December 27.

The houses of Babu Pramatha Nath Talapatra, Babu Indu Bhusan Majumdar and Babu Kumud Nath Ray, pleader, were searched by the police on Friday last.

Narayan Chandra Talapatra, son of Pramatha Babu and Benoy Bhusan Majumdar, son of Indu Babu, who had opened a restaurant at Bogra, were arrested at Bogra in connection, it is stated, with the recent recovery of arms and ammunitions at Bogra Railway station, and the searches, it is understood, were made in that connection. Some papers are said to have been seized from the houses of Pramatha Babu and Indu Babu.—A.P.

Madras.—A Report from Negapatam says that there was a serious motor accident near Karikal, French Territory, resulting in two deaths. It appears that the motor bus dashed against a tree killing a woman pedestrian and one passenger. Several others were injured.—A. P.

EMERGENCY SANGH

Sanatanist Move Against Temple Entry

CHOWGHAT, Dec. 28.

The Varnashram Conference reassembled this evening and passed a number of resolutions. The Conference has emphatically of opinion that as decided by the Parishad pandits yesterday, the question of temple entry by the untouchables could only be decided on with reference to the Shastras, Agamas and religious practice and their entry into the Guruvayoor or any other caste temples should not be allowed under any circumstances.

Another resolution emphatically expressed protest against attempts which were being made by politicians to bring about such entry by threats of starvation which were nothing short of coercion.

Others resolutions expressed admiration for the Zamorin for his stand and repudiated the referendum and such organisations as the Hindu Mahasabha, the Arya Samaj and other such organisations. It was decided to form a committee of 25 under the name of the Emergency Sangha for purposes of taking definite practical measures for preventing entry of the untouchables in the temples.—A. P.

RAIDS GALORE IN CALCUTTA

Police Haul Cart-Loads Of Proscribed Pamphlets

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28

The Calcutta Police raided a house in the northern division and seized two cart loads of objectionable proscribed books and following another raid, police recovered a large quantity of objectionable pamphlets and leaflets. At another place raided, it is reported, the police arrested the printer and publisher of a press where, it is alleged the pamphlets were being printed.—A. P.

TEMPLE ENTRY FOR HARIJANS

Referendum In Madura

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

A Madura Message says that the vote-taking for and against Harijan's Temple Entry is proceeding briskly. The town is divided into 29 wards and the time is extended to 30th December.—A. P.

Muslim Youth Conference

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

At the first session of the Muslim Youth Conference held this afternoon, a resolution has been adopted supporting the demands formulated by the All-India Muslim Conference and calling on the Muslim youths of India to organise themselves and make all sacrifices to make these demands a success. The Conference resumes its sitting tonight. —A. P.

Editor Of Urdu Weekly Acquitted.

MULTAN, Dec. 28

Dewan Sukhanand, Editor of Hakikay, an Urudu Weekly, who was being tried under Section 182 I. P. C. for an alleged false report to the police has been acquitted by the Additional District Magistrate.—A. P.

M. S. M. Railway Strike Continues

MADRAS, Dec. 28

The strike deadlock of M. S. M. Railway workshops continues The Union informed the Citizens Committee that they were not prepared to resume work under the present circumstances. The Sheriff and some other members of the Committee met to-day at the Cosmopolitan Club to discuss the matter, but the result of their deliberations is not known.—A. P.

Madras.—The Raja of Bobbili, Chief Minister, opened to-day the 17th Annual Conference of the Madras Local and Municipal Engineer's Association at the Council Chamber.

PILES
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SCHEME OF NATIONAL MEDICAL HELP

Work Indian Medical Association Can Develop Immediately

MAJOR NAIDU'S ADDRESS AT LUCKNOW SESSION OF ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

At the ninth session of the all India Medical Conference which began its session on Wednesday afternoon, Major M. S. Naidu M. B. of Hyderabad in a learned presidential address elaborated scheme of national medical help which will provide an army of adequately trained Indian men and women and bring relief to villages.

Major Naidu said in the course of his presidential address:—

I thank you for the great honour you have done me in asking me to preside over this session of the All-India Medical Conference. At first, from timidity born of inexperience, I was minded to decline it—but the instinct of the soldier to obey orders without questioning prevailed. I do not yet understand the mechanism that has hoisted me to this Chair without any volition on my part. But I have a suspicion that the idea that prompted and motivated the election was to choose a man from non-British India, irrespective of his qualifications, if only to prove the solidarity of the Independent Medical Profession, and show that it knows no limitations geographic or political. If my surmise be correct, allow me to thank you on behalf of all my colleagues in the Indian States for your kind thought of the outcast of the Empire and the democratic gesture implied in your choice of a President.

My distinguished predecessors have made my task at once difficult and easy—difficult in the sense that they have set a standard so high that it is impossible for me to attain it; and easy, because they have explored and surveyed the ground so thoroughly and so efficiently that it is needless for me to go over it again. Even had I the will I have not, I fear, the ability to present the subjects they have dealt with in the manner in which they have done. You will, I hope therefore, bear with me if you miss the high erudition and literary finish of past addresses. Nor have I much to add to the pertinent and important facts collected by them in the art of scientific research and marshalled for your benefit in a lucid and logical manner. True it is that they will bear repetition. Indeed, their theses may be read with profit to the mind and inspiration to the soul over and over again. I do hope that you will study them with the same care and zest that you devote to your Medical Journals.

I have but one appeal to make in advance and that is, let us, in all matters concerning the welfare of the profession in general and the public at large, sink our personal differences and provincial prejudices, and cultivate a spirit of harmony and unanimity which will overcome all obstacles. If this be granted, I have every hope that our work will be smoothened and shortened to an appreciable extent. Being here in obedience to your commands, I feel confident that I can count upon your patient indulgence and your full co-operation in working out the programme of this Conference to a successful issue.

Before proceeding further I should like to offer thanks on behalf of the Indian Medical Association for the generous welcome that has been extended to us by Lucknow. It is in accordance with the age-long traditions of lavish hospitality associated with this historic and beautiful city that it should have given us shelter, when, storm-tossed and anxious for refuge, we could not find a haven elsewhere.

STRUCTURE OF OUR OWN.

At the present moment some of our statesmen are hard at work in London erecting a Federal Structure for India. It may be that the contemplated edifice may be fitted into the classic "steel frame" of which we have heard so much. Is it not time we began to erect a structure of our own which, howsoever imperfect, will at least be suited to our needs? To this end, we of the medical profession can and ought to contribute our share. It is up to us to devise ways and means of erecting the medical section of our national edifice. It may have a bamboo frame and, being frail, may not be as strong as steel. But the bamboo is of the soil, and has always served the country well. It will not fail of its usefulness, if only the termites, indigenous or otherwise, do not eat into it.

Most of us are men earning some sort of competence in cities and towns by our practice, and naturally we are determined to fight those who want to deprive us of our opportunities of doing so by a studied and legalised system of jobbery. We are justified in defending our fundamental rights.

We must go on fighting, but we must not expend all our energy in that direction. A part of our organisation may be earmarked for that purpose. Men versed in polemics and used to political contests may be told off for the fighting section. These men have done noble work so far and have suffered for their opinions and actions. All honour to them. But the majority of our army must be set to the task of fortifying our position and improving our morale. Those of us no fit to fight in the front ranks with our leaders must not fold our hands and be satisfied with bemoaning the past or present misdeeds of our opponents, or with clapping our hands and patting each other on the back when a victory is occasionally won by our fighters. We, too, have work, and very important work to do. Everyone of us can contribute his share to the formation of the Body Medical which, by its training and efficiency, will form the bed-rock on which the future medical service of the country can be built up. We, as members of an altruistic profession, have to devote our attention to the immediate needs of those helpless and hapless millions who, sunk in ignorance and poverty, are struggling to keep body and soul together; and who, at the same time, constitute the very bones and sinews of the country. I would much rather that twenty grabbing capitalists were ruined than that one poor, honest working man was lost. The rich men can send for a dozen doctors, buy the best of medicines and medical comforts, and engage nurses for both day and night. How many of them ever think of those who have helped them to grow wealthy and who die from sickness and starvation in hundreds and thousands without so much as food and clothing, let alone medicines and comforts? Verily, the Devil of Mammon hath well night destroyed the God of Humanity.

WE CAN YIELD VAST INFLUENCE.

In the social affairs of the country, I believe we, as medical men, have a vast amount of influence and a corresponding share of responsibility which we have not yet realised. The influence that we can wield over te communities in which we work has yet to be exercised. With the waning power of the priest who played on the superstitions of his flock and kept it in intellectual subjugation, the medical man has come into his own. The phrase "God first and then you," that one hears so often in one's practice, contains less flattery than truth. The medica man is above politics and below parties. He is the people's man. There is no "untouchability" where is concerned. Untouchability and unapproachability, as understood by the religious leaders of our country, are dead and buried under a mango tree in Yeravda and for an epitaph is inscribed "Fanaticism and Infamy." Untouchability is a relic of the cruel exploitation of the lower orders by the intelligentia. The essential characteristic of our profession is its humaneness. I believe we can easily displace the false priests and prophets who have misled the nation into ignorance and superstition and shamefully betrayed its interests. Much may be done by direct speech and direct action. Personally, I dislike and distrust roundaout methods. "Get on or get out," shouted a famous Minister of England to his colleagues during the Great War. Our own Saint of Peae and Good-will has expressed the same idea in his actions which may be translated into the words "Do or Die."

Descended from a long line of soldiers, myself an humble soldier, I have got into the habit of worshipping discipline. It is in my blood, in my bone, and has got into my very soul. You will forgive me, therefore if I insist on my obeying the rules and regulations of the Association to which I have the honour to belong and, out of loyalty to it, expect the same from every brotther member. No man or woman who does not subscribe to our creed and constitution has a right to be a member of the Association. No Branch that is unwilling to be bound by the rules can continue to remain a Branch unless it can get those rules altered by the General Body. We have enough eneies outside and ver ypowerful ones at that. Surely we may be paralysed if we attempt to safeguard ourselves against any serious division in our rank and file. It is an axiom of war that a true enemy is better than a false friend. The Association will, I suggest, be well advised to carry on its work without doubtful and dangerous elements.

I have also cited as one of our failings a lack of 'esprit-de-corps.' One cannot sufficiently deplore the fact that, even in our own ranks, there is breach in the spirit of fellowship and unity. The mere fact that two organised bodies—both professing to be "Medical" and "All-India," are holding Annual Conferences in different places at the same time, is damaging proof of my contention. I earnestly hope that the time is not far distant when the complete merging, or at any rate a satisfactory harnessing together, of these two Associations will be effected in virtue of our common heritage and in the name of our common cause for the sake of suffering India.

Our Association has done much, and we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that what has been done has been done well. So far as protecting the interests of the medical profession in India is concerned it has achieved great success. On the scientific side the annual gatherings and the Monthly Magazines have more then met our expectations. But we must not rest on our laurels; for, there lies the danger of stagnation which is the first step to degeneration and decay. Let us remember that our Institution is still young—not even in its teens, and hts yet to develop all its faculties in their full strength and vigour. A child crawls, then sits up, then tries to walk even if he stumbles and hurts himself. A time comes when he essays to run, perhaps to stumble more and fall oftener. But if he does not attempt any of these feats within an average period, there must be something "rotten in the state of Denmark." His mind or body, or both, are lacking in development and he is dubbed a "backward child." If healthy and normal he soon learns to discard the aid of his guardians and goes ahead.

OUR DUTY.

When then should our infant institution do? The first need of the country to which our attention is drawn as professional men is more intensive and more efficient medical aid, especially in the district areas. The purport of my thesis to-day is to prove the necessity for such help and to suggest ways and means whereby it may be secured. No one who has observed the condition of the poor with regard to sanitation and medical aid will deny that there is a vast amount of avoidable suffering among the lower and middle classes. Statistics are proverbially fallacious and I hesitate to draw conclusions from them; but accepting the data afforded by official records of four Indian States, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Travancore, I gather that, from the point of view of area and population, the number of hospitals and dispensaries as well as the number of qualified Medical Men are glaringly inadequate for efficient service. Whilst quoting the following statistics I would recall to your minds the fact that the cities have a larger share of hospitals and practitioners than the moffusil.

STATES STATISTICS

In the majority of British Provinces, the number of deaths, per thousand of the population, is more or less equivalent in the rural and urban areas. Taking into account the not inconsiderable difference in the total number of inhabitants in these two areas, the number of deaths per annunm in the rural area is appalling, especially in view of the fact that cities are more congested and more prone to diseases due to insanitation. Within a 36 mile radius of some of our villages there is no medical, surgical or obstetrical help to be had. There is a case actually on record where a woman in labour had to be transported in a bullock-cart, along a rough country road, for a distance of over fifty miles.

It is evident to the casual observer that the central and provincial governments consider that this question is of secondary importance, and may, to a large extent, be left to the people themselves to solve. Indeed, one hears or reads of cuts in the Medical and Sanitary establishment and also in Hospital expenditure. The State may be either unwilling or unable to meet the requirements of the country fully or efficiently. It pleads financial stringency. The highly paid District Medical and Sanitary Officer, even when efficient, is a costly item. The purchase and transport of drugs and medical comforts from foreign countries makes medical administration top-heavy.

PEDANTIC TEACHING.

The system of medical teaching now obtaining in England and faithfully followed in India, with the omission perhaps of some of the good points in it, does not lead to the best of results. The schools and colleges are few. The teaching is too pedantic and inelastic. It encourages, in India at least, the cramming of books, passing of examinations and the search for Government appointments. Education on these lines is costly, and people so educated are drawn more towards cities and towns than the country side. Even if they can be persuaded to settle down in the smaller towns, their training does not enable them to meet the exigencies of rural practice. They are apt to get lost without the elaborate paraphernalia of modern medical practice. When it comes to treatment, the village Hakim will beat them hollow in the selection and preparation of drugs. The modern medical student is taught his Materia Medica as a ritual. He clings to the British Pharmacopoea as his Bible until he gets through his examination in the second or third year of study. Except in hospitals, I should like to know how maly physicians use the good old cod-liver oil of former times. There are now at least 30 different preparations of this useful article under different names marketed by different firms of different countries, each of which claims superiority over the others, and all of which are more than three times the price of the original oil, quantity for quantity.

The synthetic chemist in his laboratory turns out combinations with jaw-breaking and fantastic chemical names at a rate which, even in these competitive times, is really alarming. The experimental pharmacologist, in the next room, tries them on various animals and passes them on to the physician for trial. They are then widely advertised in alluring terms and vivid colours and brought to your door by travelling agents highly paid and well-coached. All this costs money, and the money comes from your patient and goes to Europe.

USE INDIGENUOUS DRUGS.

We must appeal to practitioners to use, and ask chemists to supply, as far as possible, indigenous drugs and home-made instruments and accessorise. Buy Indian should be both our policy and our creed and be permitted to enter our daily professional life. But even here, great discrimination and discretion are necessary. We must not let our patriotism blind us to our limitations or allow our enthusiasm for the cult of Swadeshi to obscure the fact that, for some time to come, we will still have to depend on foreign countries for such articles as cannot be made or manufactured in India at present. I would suggest that an authorised list of these drugs, medical accessories, instruments and apparatus be prepared and broadcast, together with the names of the firms supplying them. It is high time we gave up our expensive tastes in the choice of drugs and the selection of foods, and eschewed those unnecessary luxuries so temptingly put before us by Western manufacturers. Let us, rather, extend our full encouragement, material support and whole-hearted co-operation to those earnest Indian workers in the field of pharmaceutical and pharmachological research, who have gained such signal success in the standardization of indigenous drugs which form very effective substitutes for many of the imported medicines, often at one-third their cost.

OVER OUR SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The growing craze for Western forms of physical exercise has thown into oblivion the older methods of physical culture which, in their essentials, are as good as, if not superior to, the former. I am convinced that under proper supervision the training of an Indian youth, carried out in accordance with the old Indian ideals and according to the rules laid down by the old masters, will produce results in no way inferior to those obtained by the new methods. The Indian system of physical culture is more suited to the Indian body and the Indian climate. Apart from other advantages it is cheap. National sports can be organised anywhere without much difficulty at very little cost, whereas a complete set of modern gymnastic apparatus costs, even if homemade, anywhere between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. A cricket bat costs about Rs. 20 and a tennis racquet about Rs. 30. Then there are hockey, football and other games which require fields, balls etc., not to speak of special boots and shoes. Compare this with the cost of Indian games, which alas, to the modern Indian students are but traditions. Even wrestling is being given up without the alternative substitute of boxing being taken up. The games grown on the soil may be improved but must not be allowed to die out, while Western games may be taken up by those who can afford to do so. Some valiant efforts, spasmodic and isolated, have been made by certain self-styled "Professors" on physical culture, on Eastern lines. But rivalries have vitiated their work and prejudiced the public against them. So far, no organised effort has been made to revive and develop the old Indian system of physical culture on a scale and in a manner suited to the masses. That system as at present practised certainly requires modification. It has become too inelastic and hidebound. Though founded on anatomical and physiological bases it has become too fossilized and frozen and requires the touch of sincere and sensible endeavour to make it function again. Even according to modern Western standards of physical culture, Indian gymnastics, correctly practised, will be found to be health-giving, strength-procuring and even diseasecuring. I have recently come across several books written by English and American authors which contain the principle embodied in our system dished up in modern style with a flavouring of anatomy and physiology.

PRESENT STATE OF MEDICINE.

Let us now turn to the present state of medicine. Internal medicine as such, has I fear, gone astray and is threatened with extinction. The old medical hegemony has allowed a number of sisters and daughters to rule over parts of her territory and is now hardly able to claim a few inches of it. Surgery, her late junior partner, has, thanks to mechanical aids, annexed more than half her kingdom by direct and objec-

(Continued on page 10.)

	Hydera-bad-Dn.	Mysore	Baroda	Travan-core
Area (sq. miles) ..	82698	29475	8127	7625
Population ..	12771770	655'302	2443007	5095937
Number of qualified men in Service ..	429	424	124	150
No. of hispitals and dispensaries ..	187	274	92	104.
Birth rate per mille ..	10.13	19.63	27.2	20.88
Death rate per mille ..	13.15	15.17	17.1	11.05
Medical aid according to area. One doctor per every	193 (sq.m.)	70(sq.m.)	65(sq.m.)	51(sq.m.)
Medical aid according to population One doctor per every	29,072 souls	15465 souls	19702 souls	33973 souls

PUNJAB ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY BOARD

Appeal For Funds

Mr. Hans Raj, President, Punjab Provincial Anti-Untouchability Board, in the course of an appeal for funds, says:—

At no time in her recent histoay India was more prepared to render elementary, social justice to the millions of human souls stigmatised as untouchables and even unseeables as at present. At thousands of gatherings have been witnessed unprecedented scenes of fraternisations between the caste and the outcaste Hindus. But unfortunately mass movements of social equality such as we are now witnessing in Hindu India soon lose their momentum. The gains accruing to the society from them are lost to it if nothing is done to conserve and consolidate them. Mahatmaji shrewd judge of the mass mind as he is scented the danger when the fast was yet on. The first thing that he did after his happy termination was to bless the establishment of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League with Seth Ghanshyam Das Birla as its President. It gives me pleasure to announce that we have been able to set up a branch of the League in the Punjab. And in doing so, we have done the right thing, for remaining aloof from an All India body would not have better served the interest of the Depressed Classes. It has been possible for me to secure the active co-operation and sympathy of some of the important leaders of various sections of the Hindu population to work on the provincial board. The board at present consists of Raja Narendra Nath, Prof. Ruchi Ram Pandit K. Santanam, R. B. Sewak Ram, L. Jagan Nath Aggarwal, Advocate, L. Mehar Chand Mahajan Advocate. Pandit Thakar Dat Amritdhara, and R. B. Bakhshi Sohan Lal. Principal Ram Das and L. Ishar Das B.A., have been taken on the board as representatives of the Depressed Classes. The co-operation of the active Sanatanist element is also being sought.

On behalf of the Board I earnestly appeal the generous Hindu public of all sections to extend to it their financial support. The Board has budgetted an expenditure of Rs. 40,000, out of which it hopes to get roughly about Rs. 15.000 as grant from the Central Board of the All India League. The balance of Rs. 25.000 is to be raised in the province. In appealing for this sum, I want to make it clear that the board does not want to come into unhealthy competition with the existing organisations working for the Depressed Classes, uplift. Its policy will be to suplement their efforts wherever possible and to open new centres only in areas yet remaining unworked. Moreover the main emphasis of the Board will be educational and economic uplift work, whereas the existing bodies are largely stressing the religious side of it. There is, therefore, more than enough room for the Board to function usefully for the benefit of the Depressed Classes and wider interest of the Hindu society. The Sanatanists population can also heartily co-operate with it, because there is nothing radical about its rogramme beyond the removal of untouchability and concrete work for the educational and economic uplift of the Depressed Classes. I, therefore, hope that my appeal for Rs. 25.000 will meet with the warmest response from all quarters.

All remittances should be made to the president or the secretary of the Board and should be clearly marked as donation for the Punjab Provincial Anti-untouchability Board, Lajpatrai Bhavan, Lahore. Remittances can also be made at the various branches of the Punjab National Bank where an account has been opened for the purpose.

HUGE BARTER OF CATTLE AND OIL

Proposals Between Canada And Russia

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.

Proposals for a huge barter of cattle and oil between Canada and Russia are formulating to be presented to Government on return of Mr. Bennett this week according to the reports not confirmed officially, one of which states that a Winnipeg Company has tentatively arranged to exchange seven million dollars worth of cattle and hides for an equivalent amount of oil and petrol to be delivered in Canada at prices not greater than imports from the present sources. The Federal Minister of Agriculture has admitted that Government are considering proposals for some weeks, and said that he believed something of definite value was likely to emanate from negotiations. He pointed out that the barter would not interfere, in any way, with the importation of Empire products.—Reuter.

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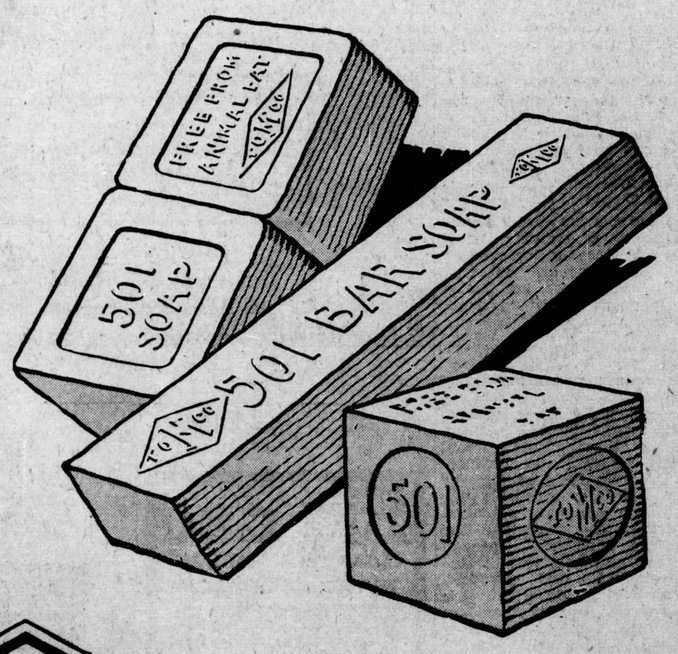

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WORK INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CAN DEVELOP IMMEDIATELY

(Continued from page 8.)

tive methods. Bacteriology, but recently her obedient daughter, now dictates to her at every turn. The radiologist and the laboratory man, her whilom servants, the physicist and the chemist once her friends, are now beginning to pose as her masters. The half-baked psychiatrist who owes his existence to the stress and strain of modern civilisation, is the latest claimant to what remains of the domain of medicine of old times. It is true that all these sections have added much to her previous achievements. Diagnosis, or rather a confirmation of it, has been perfected. But, at what a cost! Machines are now required for diagnostic purposes to an extent that appears detrimental to the development of the clinical sense in the young medical student. Excepting the sense of smell which is used but sparingly at the bed side, the other special senses are being threatened with atrophy by the too free introduction of instrumental aid in clinical medicine. Many of these instruments are, in themselves, far from being accurate; and the results obtained from their use, though often of great value and sometimes indispensable for correct diagnosis, are not always reliable My main objection, however, to the indiscriminate and invariable use of instruments in medical teaching is the prohibitive cost of many of them. The student must be taught how to use them, but, he must also be taught how to do without them. While these instruments have their place in scientific research and advancement of knowledge, they are not absolutely necessary for rendering simple medical aid. The student may master these instruments, but not allow himself to be mastered by them. The young district practitioner, fresh from college where he was taught to estimate blood-pressure with a sphygmomanometer, to examine the heart with an electrocardiograph, and who was overfed on skiagrams Wassermanns, Widals, blood-sugar tests, etc., during the period of his tutulage, feels helpless with a simple stethoscope which, with a keen eye, an accurate ear and a delicate touch, sufficed for the old masters.

PHYSICIAN NOT A MACHINE.

In this age of mechanisaion it is inevitable that the sphere of medicine should be invaded by instruments, side by side with those of other arts and crafts. I in no way desire to belittle the benefits conferred upon our profession by the brilliant discoveries of the physicist or the chemist. I merely wish to enter a protest against the transformation of the physician himself into a machine—a sort of medical Robot—which seems to be the trend of modern education in the West. I do so all the more willingly in the interests of poverty-stricken India which cannot afford either to lose its good doctors or to buy costly istruments.

COUNTRY'S NEEDS.

Sir Nilratan Sircar has told us that we want 1,50,000 qualified men to meet the medical needs of the country. I agree with him; in fact, go even further, and place the figure at 200,000. Where and how are we to get them? Are we to start more medical colleges and schools? Dr. Jivraj Mehta says 'No' because the equipment and teaching of those already in existence are not what they ought to be for turning out "the perfect doctor." With him also I agree. What then is the solution?"

The Government has done what it could for the medical service of the country. The people are what they are owing to adverse economic conditions, absurd social customs and perverse religious institutions. The duty devolves on us, as medical men, to find a remedy for the indifference of the Government on the one hand and the ignorance of the people on the other, and to help both even if it so be that we get no thanks for our work. "For God and Country" as our motto, let us have Conscience as our guide and Humanity for our goal. These are fine sentiments and high sounding phrases in whch we Indians excel. 'But what are we really going to do?'

There is a society for the propagation of the Gospel working in India to save us, and a Salvation Army fighting for our souls against the devil whom we have not yet seen. As great admirers and imitators of Western institutions, it seems but appropriate that we should form a society for the propagation of health and put a medical corps into the field to fight disease which is a tangible and terrible reality.

A SCHEME.

You will, I trust, bear with me if I take up some of your time in placing before you for your consideration and approval a scheme of national medical help which has been simmering in my mind for some time and to which I have not been able to give any shape until now. I offer it to you with some hesitation not because I have no faith in it, but because, unused as I am to organising any movement on a large scale, I am in doubt as to how it will be received by those who have had more practice and experience in such matters.

If we are to succeed, our plan must be simple, practical and economical. There is nothing to be ashamed of in making a small beginning. Many a mlionair ehas built up his fortune over a pennybit. If you are turned out of the house you have inherited. would you sit and pine and die of exposure to sun and rain? Would you not put up a small, mud hut which will shelter you and your family for the time being? If, owing to faulty engineering on your part or the machinations of your persecutors this hut also were destroyed, why then, you would go further and build another and a safer hut. Let us not forget that several such huts make a village. Several villages form a town and several town a district. Several districts constitute a province and the country itself is a number of provinces. The huts may or may not grow into fine houses, palaces may or may not arise, but it is better to live in huts as masters than as servants in a palace. At all events a real hut, however, humble, is better than a magnificent castle in the air.

In the interests of pure national education single individuals have founded and organised institutions which have made an indelible impression of the country. Dayanand Saraswati inspired the Gurukula. Rabindranath Tagore has formed an International Academy. Gandhiji has initiated a National University. Sir Syed Ahmed created the nucleus of the present Muslim University; and Karve has established the Women's University. Can we not, as a body, follow the example set by these noble sons of India, be inspired by their hopes, and encouraged by their deeds? What matters if we fail? We shall still be in good company and still be able to cherish the memory of having done our duty to our country according to our lights and to the best of our ability.

The proposed body is to be a separate section of the Indian Medical Association, working under its auspices and seeking such advice and help as may be necessary and available. Let each independent medical man capable of doing so take up a number of apt pupils and train them for work amongst the poor. Let each medical woman train a number of mid-wives and dayees. The Missionary agencies working in India are doing this all over the country. It is noble work, though as is only natural, their objective is proselytism. Let the men trained by us, be sent out into the neighbouring villages to render aid within restricted and clearly defined limits. Thus every medical man will be a university unto himself and his pupils. Then, when better days dawn and national Universities function independent of superior control, these pioneers in the outlying parts may be collected and examined again with a view to giving them certificates to practice and entering their names in the National Register.

First we must call for volunteers from amongst the members of our own profession who are distributed over various parts of the country, and form them into a corps. Whether they be official or non-official medical men, whether they are members of the Association or not, it does not matter. The only condition imposed is that every one of them promises to work the plan faithfully and to the best of his ability, and be subject to the discipline of the ma.. bod,.

Our next duty is to organise them. A committee may be formed at the Headquarters of the Association to direct operations and guide the movements of the volunteer corps from time to time, with an energetic Secretary who will devote his time to the activities of the Association solely in this direction. He will be in touch with the Headquarter's Staff on the one hand and the Provincial Staff on the other. Similar committees each with a Secretary, may be formed in the provinces to work in the districts and in the districts for towns. This may mean an extension of our membership, which is all to the good.

It may be objected that we may not get any volunteers. But if ten or even two are forthcoming, we may start our work on the basis laid down. The band of workers thus linked together will form our Salvation Army carrying the gospel of health to the remotest parts, and saving men, women and children now at the mercy of disease and death. Let us not forget that discipline, which means implicit obedience to authority in letter as well as in spirit, is an essential of the existence and growth of this body.

RELIEF IN VILLAGE

The next step is to find, select and enlist recruits for our relief work in the villages. In these processes, great tact and care will have to be exercised, or the whole fabric may collapse. I suggest firstly, that as far as possible the recruitment may be made in the village in which we intend to spread the gospel, and secondly, that the recruits, young, intelligent and with a modicum of education, be gathered from the families of Hakims, Vaids and Barbers whose hereditary medical and surgical services to their people and whose stake in the village entitle them to consideration.

Here again the cynic may ask "What if we fail to get the type of man we want?" My answer is "Search for him again and yet again." I believe we can find the man we want nearer home. I have consulted some of my colleagues and made enquiries amongst village people and feel convinced that the task of recruitment will not be insuperable.

In such a selection help may be sought from the various organisations and agencies already in existence for the amelioration of the condition of our rural population, e. g., Social Reform Association, Seva Samities, Religious bodies of various denominations, Trustees of Churches, Mosques and Temples, Village panchayats and Patels. In fact all who are engaged in the Samaritan work of helping the poor and uplifting the down-trodden may be approached with advantage.

As the work we are undertaking is neither communal nor sectarian but All-India Work, and as all religious organisations profess to cater for the welfare of the people at large, there is no reason why the Christian, the Muslim, the Hindu, Arya-Samajist, Brahmo-Samajist or any other religionist should not help us. The poor man starves, gets ill, and dies whatever his religion, whilst temple treasures increase mosques multiply and new churches arise. Let temples be used also as schools, and choultries as hospitals. Municipalities, Local Fund Boards and Village panchayats ought to welcome our men with open arms and even contribute towards their education and maintenance. We expect, of course, all possible help from other medical associations such as the Licentiates, the British Medical Association, etc. With our own earnest efforts and the outside help above referred to, it is not too much to hope that our venture will prove a success.

Granting that we have found the man we want what are we to do with him? There may be diversity of opinion about the method of training him having regard to the varying predilections of the teacher and the aptitude of the pupil. But I am not confident that a common formula can be found which will satisfy the average requirements and limitatons of both the teacher and the taught.

I shall give a very brief sketch of the course of training that I reckon will more or less cover the conditions we are trying to establish. Mine are but tentative suggestions or rather merely thoughts to be sifted

COURSE OF TRAINING.

Each training unit may consist of four sections. Medicine may be taken by the physician, Surgery taught by the surgeon, Hygiene by the sanitarian and Midwifery by an obstetrician. Where facilities for teaching by specialists are not available two men or even one man, a general practitioner, may undertake the task. The pupil goes through two to two and half years training theoretical and practical. Compare this period with the time that was usually spent, or perhaps misspent, by an ayurvedic or an Unani medical student under a tyrannical master in the olden days, having, I am told, to wash his clothes or fill his hooka in order to worm out some of his secrets.

The details f curriculum may be worked out later. Suffice it to say that under Surgery the student will learn elementary Anatomy, Minor Surgery and Bandaging, Sterilization, Dressing,

(Continued on page 11.)

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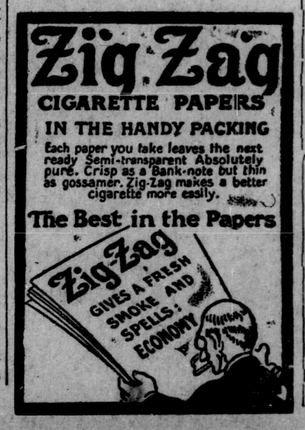
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VARIATION IN THE PROPERTIES OF COTTON FIBRE

IN RELATION TO ITS POSITION ON THE SURFACE OF THE SEED

An investigation into the properties of cotton fibre in relation to its position on the surface of the seed was carried out at the Technological Laboratory (Matunga) of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, (writes the Publicity Officer of the Committee). The results are published in the Journal of the Textile Institute (England) by Mr. Ram Saran Koshal, M.Sc., and Dr. Nazir Ahmad, MSc. Ph.D, Director of the Labouratory, and are reprinted in the form of a Technological Bulletin, Series B, No. 14, (price one rupee).

The experiments described in these pages relate to the following fibre-properties in relation to the position of the fibres on the sudface of the seed: (i) fibre-length, (ii) fibre-weight: (iii) fibre-strength.

The material consisted of a single seed of Surat 1027 A.L.F. and groups of 200 seeds of six standard Indian Cottons, two of which were also tested for two seasons. The lint was obtained from the following regions of the seeds: (1) the apex of the pointed end: (2) the base or the butt end; (3) the right flanks; (4) the left flank, and (5) the hairs removed in gentle combing by hand—"the combed hairs". The position of the point of rupture in a single hair break was also examined by mounting fibres between two types of eyelets, one made of brass and the other of aluminium, the former always attached to the basal position and the latter to the apical position of the fibre.

RESULTS OF TEST.

From the study of the graphs and the analysis of the test results the following conclusions have been drawn:—

1. The frequency distribution of fibre-length is approximately symmetrical and normal, not only for fibres taken from the whole seed but also for fibres taken from different regions of the seed.

2. The mean fibre-length for fibres at the base of the seed is significantly greater than for fibres at the apex of the seed, indicating that the basal fibres are longer than the apical ones.

3. Not only is the asymmetrical distribution of fibre-strength a characteristic of all fibres from the seed, but also, in the different regions of the seed, the distribution of fibre-strength is definitely skew.

4. The mean fibre-weight per unit length and the mean fibre-strength are significantly higher for the apical than for the basal fibres.

5. The values of the mean fibre-lengths, the fibre-length distribution, fibre-weight, and fib e-strength are practically the same for the right and the left flanks —the small differences observed between them are well within the sampling error.

6. The fibres which are removed in the process of combing the seed by hand are generally those which have got the least fibre-weight.

7. For the majority of fibres (about 80 per cent.) the point of rupture in single hair breaks is located in the 'apical portion' of the fibre. There is a low correlation between the point of break and strength indicating that there is a tendency for the comparatively weak fibres to break near their apical ends.

8. The percentage differences between base and apex mean values of the various fibre-properties are different for different cottons.

9. There is a distinct tendency for a high ginning percentage to be associated with low percentage difference between mean fibre-length of hairs taken from the apex and base of a seed.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

The practical applications of this investigation are then discussed. It is pointed out that in selecting new strains the cotton breeder should pay attention, not only to the absolute values of the fibre-properties, but also to the percentage difference between the mean values of the properties of hair growing on the base and the apex of the seed. An analysis on these lines will at once differentiate between two strains with respect to the regularity of their staple, thus enabling the breeder to select the particular strain which will yield a more uniform lint. The second application which should deeply interest engineers and machine designers is offered as a suggestion that if a method of differential ginning could be devised which would remove the lint from the two flanks and the base of the seed separately from that on its apex, it would be possible to obtain from the same seed two lots of cotton, one lot being appreciably longer and finer than the other. Such a differential gin would act as a combined ginning and combing machine.

The suggestion is made for the benefit of those who have a mechanical bend of mind. Thirdly, it is pointed out that in view of the unexpectedly large differences in the base and apex mean values of the various fibre-properties it is extremely necessary, wherever possible, to take a fairly large sample for the determination of any of the fibre-properties. Where, owing to the tedious and time-absorbing nature of the work, a fairly large sample is ruled out, the sample elected should be so constituted as to be thoroughly representative of the bulk, otherwise a preponderance of basal or apical hairs in the sample will introduce a large error in the result.

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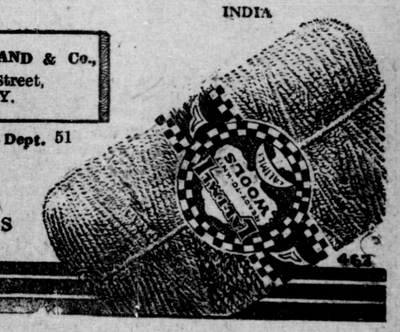

Scheme Of National Medical Help

(Continued from page 10.)

Anaesthesia and the main principles and practice of Surgery, particularly those relating to emergencies. The physician will teach the rudiments of Physiology, Materia Medica of select and important drugs, Compounding, elements of Pathology and the diagnosis and treatment of the commoner ailments. Under sanitation he will be taught Hygiene, personal and rural, physical culture, epidemics and how to fight them, etc.

In surgery the liberty of the outpost man must be more restricted than in medicine. With an accurate knowledge of the use and abuse of drugs, a novice is not likely to do much damage by dosing his patient. But in the domain of surgery he may kill a man with a lancet if his diagnosis is wrong. It is true that a fully qualified surgeon may commit a similar mistake but he is "qualified to cure and licensed to kill." The great Syme once opened an aneurysm mistaking it for an abscess. I myself saw an I.M.S., M.D., and professor of clinical surgery do the same thing. We can but take every precaution that such mishaps are avoided by our men. Let them not touch an instrument unless they know how to use it in uncomplicated cases. A circumcision or the opening of an abscess may be permitted and only a limited number of instruments may be supplied to them.

It has been aptly said that preventive medicine is the medicine of the future. It is here that these agents of ours in far away villages can be of immense use to the country. Each of them will be an unofficial, rural sanitary inspector and, with the aid of the headman and the elders of his village, can plan and work out a healthy life for his community. This, by the way, may mean reduction in his practice and his income. He may have to adopt a modification of the Chinese system of contract whereby the village pays him a fixed sum in kind or coin during peaceful times; but when war with disease comes on he is entitled to ask for extra remuneration. I do not think we need spend much time in discussing the plausible question of how we are to meet the expenses of this work. The only financial demand will be that of the pupil for his maintenance. I think he must be self-supporting right through. The most the trainer may do is to pay him what he thinks fit for the assistance he gets in his practice. Remember that, in the olden days, apprentices in our profession, like those in others, used to pay for the training they received.

WOMEN'S SECTION.

The women's section of our scheme will, I fear, be found more difficult to organise. The problem of women is a complex one at the best of times and bristles with difficulties that the mere man cannot cope with. But let us not despair. We have several factors in our favour to encourage us in our efforts at solving the very important and vital problem of medical aid to women.

To begin with, we have our medical sisters, representing a section of our womanhood, who have dared to choose a life-profession full of danger and empty of profit. History has yet to record the debt our country owes to these pioneers. We are likewise beginning to realise that women all over the country are coming forward to accept the changed conditions of life in all its departments, and are prepared to help us in the propagation of new ideas in matters of health and disease. I believe it will not be difficult to find lady doctors who can undertake to train midwives and dayees for villages on lines similar to those adumbrated for men. There should be a two years' course in the essentials of midwifery and gynaecology with as much practical work as can be stuffed into that period, in pre-and-post natal care of mother, birth control, child welfare, nursing and other allied subjects. When they are allowed to go home for independent practice, they must be strictly warned not to attempt any operations except the very simplest.

Apart from its inherent imperfections many objections to the spirit of the plan itself are sure to be raised. To begin with, the proud and prudish mind of the Western or Westernised doctor will be shocked at the idea of flooding the country with a large number of what may be called 'Quacks.' He will hold up his hands in horror at the attempted desecration of the temple of Aesculapius by the admission into it of the medical "Untouchables." We must sympathise with the high priests of that temple. argue with them, and convert them to the idea that free temple entry is good for the body-physical of the nation even as it is for the body-spiritual.

WHO ARE NOT QUACKS?

We have used the word quacks. Who are quacks? Or, may I rather ask "who are not quacks"? Technically, a quack is a man who undertakes to cure diseases without the sanction of a certificate from any recognised Medical School. Of such there is a large number in every country. In Germany, a land of advanced medical and sanitary methods based on accurate scientific research, there are said to be 13,000 non-orthodox 'healers' as compared with 45,000 ethical practitioners; and the number of the former shows an increase of 4.3 per cent. over last year's count, whereas the corresponding increase in the regular medical profession amounts to not quite one-third of one per cent. In America, the land of new thrills and new fashions, we have a large number of quacks under various names, Homeopaths, Naturopaths, Cheiropracts, Christian Scientists, etc. Not long ago, some American bogus universities gave the degree of M. D. in absentia to anyone on payment of a few dollars. I have known several of these M. D.'s. Are they quacks or are they not? Then again, I am afraid it must be confessed that even amongst the qualified, registered, certified diplomaed and degreed members of the profession some are looked upon, if not as full quacks, at least as semi-quacks. The London M. D., or the English F.R.C.S., is apt to regard a mere L.M.P. as not the 'real article.' You will pardon the bluntness of my speech. I am not drawing on my imagination. I am speaking from sad experience here in India and in my own province particularly. It does not concern us here that a Licentiate sometimes points to a Graduate as a quack in his methods. The very fact that the new Indian Medical Council Bill contemplates bicameral system, with separate register rolls for the degree-holder and licentiate, proves my contention that there is snobbery somewhere. Why, otherwise, should there be an attempt to separate the sheep from the goats. In our own country, what of the myriad Hakims and Vaids who hold sanads from anywhere or nowhere At least one Provincial Government has made an attempt to regularise them by professing to train and examine them. The late Hakim Ajmul Khan tried to raise their status by giving them a synthetic education. All these were noble efforts in the right direction. But Government was half-hearted and Ajmul Khan was single-handed. The result is that our rural population is entirely at the mercy of the so-called quacks.

I have presented to you the skeleton of, so to speak, the embryo. I know some of the bones are misshapen or badly developed. I must leave it to you to straighten and strengthen them if you think it worth while. It has then to be covered with flesh and given a shape and size which will suit the life within it. If brought into existence, I look to the parent body to nourish it and the branches to nurse it until it grows strong enough to lead a useful and independent life.

The road may be rough and the journey long, and many of our fellow travellers may drop off or desert us. If any of you can take us aong a smoother road on a shorter journey, I, for one, shall be glad to follow.

Malta,—Two British marines were drowned on Boxing Day while bathing outside the harbour in Valetta. The first got into difficulties and a sergeant plunged in to rescue, and both were washed away. The third with a line round the waist was badly battered and failed to rescue.—Reuter.

PEOPLE WITH "PROFOUND ILLUSIONS ABOUT THEMSELVES"

American Novelist's Scathing Criticism Of The French

Alex Small writes in the "Chicago Daily Tribune" Paris Edition:—

In a Parisian weekly which is a review of the news of the world a Monsieur G. Fleury is publishing serially the answers which he has received from representative Americans asked to give their opinion of France.

More precisely what he asked was this: "Do you think that France to-day is still the home of cultivated minds, of polite people, of generous impulses and of chivalrous exploits? Or do you rather think that we are on the road to decadence? Do you think our institutions and our methods ill adapted to modern life? Do we still play an important part in international politics, and if so, is it favourable to world peace?"

This last week appeared the answer of Mr. Theodore Dreiser, who, I learn, "is perhaps the most renowned of American novelists." The questions invited frankness and the Frenchman got a sackful. "Clarte latine" took a mauling to make a Hoosier holiday.

Something about the answer reminded me of Georges Duhamel's famous lambasting of everything American, except that this one is mercifully much shorter—less than one column contrasted with one book. It is also considerably more vigorous; in it is no yammer, nor any touch so sublimely comic as M. Duhamel's wail about the slaughter-houses of Chicago being desparingly clean. Perhaps with more space Mr. Dreiser could do better.

Within his limits, however, he has done pretty well, and we should now be able to call the game quits. If our champion is one of the most renowned of American novelists, M. Duhamel had his book crowned by the Academy, and we have been told that he is a great representative of Frenc hintelligence. (There is the answer to the question about decadence). Each has given a grand example of how much can be contributed to the cause of international understanding by heavyweight thinkers. It is indeed a blessing that questions of peace and war should be decided by philistines.

Now for the wisdom.

The trouble with the French, says Mr. Dreiser, is that they have profound illusions about themselves. They think Paris the most magnetic of big cities, the centre of civilization, and that consequently the French are the most enlightened, the most artistic, and the most intelligent of all peoples.

That belief is false and the truth—which at last we are going to seize—is quite different. The French are essentially a hard-working people who scramble for little sums of money, and, if one looks at their farms and villages, a nation of peasants without imagination and afflicted with a deplorable crudeness.

Still worse; France is the most provincial of all Eropean nations. Of what is taking place in the outside world the Frenchman is prodigiously ignorant. He does not know that the artistic, literary, and dramatic past of France has been quite eclipsed by the achievements of Americans, Russians, and Germans. Frenchmen are pre-victorian (not mid-notice); they are shocked at the liberties taken by American and English women, since their own are in the position of our grandmothers in Britain and the United States.

This sort of twaddle is by now so old that it has become tiresome, but we may wonder with despair if a "renowned" novelist could not have served us with something better. If not, why does he not stick to writing novels, and leave observation to those willing to use their eyes

Mr. Dreiser's conception of modern France, where it is not thoroughly unintelligent, is bookish. It is a great discovery, indeed that France is a provincial country and that Frenchmen do not know what is taking place elsewhere in the world. The same is true, it may be remarked, for Germany, Italy, Britain, the United States, or any other country one may choose to name.

As a matter of fact, a small class of cultivated Frenchmen are very much aware of what is going on in the world. Their numbers, in proportion to the population, are about what they are among any other people. It is true that once upon a time even the enlightened in France thought that what happened elsewhere was insignificant. Is Mr. Dreiser aware that that day is long past That the modern French are rather afflicted with an undiscriminating admiration of anything which comes from abroad and show too much timidity about their own ideas and creative strength

In return it might be asked if Mr. Dreiser is familiar with what has gone on in France since the War. Obviously he is not, nor does he want to know. Two points he makes suffice to show how quaint are the notions he holds. One is his remark about French women; another the old gag about the French being hard-working.

Except in small numbers that is exactly what they are not, not in the sense meant by Americans or Germans. A long experience of life has rather made Frenchmen partisans of the least effort. Unless he is mad, or corrupted by snobbery, a Frenchman wants to get through his day's, or his life's work so that he can rest and enjoy himself. He does not hold the primitive superstition that work is a good in itself.

On the contrary, Mr. Dreiser scores when he talks of things with which he has apparently had direct experience. like the concierge institution, and the horrors of going to the theatre. He starts talking through his hat again when he contrasts French statesmen with the others who are more realist and more enlightened. Staline, for instance Or Mr. MacDonald?

If the French are worried about Mr. Dreiser's bad opinion of them, I have a notion that there is one way in which they can prove to him that they are not prodigiously ignorant of the literary, etc., achievements of the oueside world. Let them compel every adult in France to buy and read the collected works of Mr. Theodore Dreiser. The latter provision looks a bit like cruel and unusual punishment, but one never can go too far to demonstrate good-will.

In return, it would be only fair if, in the interests of Franco-American amity, the like were forced on every American for M. Duhamel. That, in the words of the old hymn, would make things right, all right.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION HAS IMPROVED

B. N. Vyas On Medical Profession

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

The 9th session of the All-India Medical Conference Commenced this morning at Municipal Board Hall, a large number of delegates from all provinces and Indian states were present. Prominent among them were Sir Niratan Sarkar, Major Antia, Chief Medical Officer, Gwalior, Rai Bahadur Sarjuprasad, Chief Medical Officer, Indore, and others:—

Rai Bahadur Dr. B. N. Vyas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates and during the course of his address emphasised that in the course of the fourthcoming constitution rebuilding of medical relief and public health should receive due attention. He traced the history of meidcal profession since the Montford Reforms and pointed how the conscience of the British Medical Council began trouble and how they began to find fault with the standard of medical education of this coontry which, he declared, instead of deterioration, had improved. He appealed the delegates to make their views clear regarding the proposed legislation which was shortly to be introduced in the Central Legislature that they would not be satisfied unless the proposed council has predominantly unofficial elements secondly it includes licentiates on its register, and thirdly it be given full power of reciprocity.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY: DECEMBER 29, 1932

INDIAN MODERATES DOUBTFUL AND DISMAYED

Will Britain Fulfil Pledges To India?

HEART-SEARCHING AFTER LONDON TAMASHA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28,

Time has come for action, says the "Daily Herald" in a leading article. During the next few months India Bill must be produced. If it is bold in essentials and if it honestly and courageously fulfils the pledges given to India, then no squabbling over detail need arouse apprehension.

The essence of whole matter is the promise given at the first session of the Round Table Conference that responsibility for government shall be placed in the Central and Provincial Legislatures subject to safeguards. Will this pledge be fulfilled ungrudgingly or is there basis for fears that Central responsibility is to be postponed, safeguards are to be unreasonable and transition period is to be immeasurable and elastic in length?

The third session, despite official assurances, has closed leaving even Indian Moderates doubtful and dismayed. The Indian press is suspicious and distrustful. We await with anxiety Government's decisions.—Reuter.

EX-SATRAP ON ORDINANCE RAJ IN INDIA

A Gibe At Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Referring to Sir T. B. Sapru's statement at the Round Table Conference on 23rd December that the present state of things in India could not be allowed to continue much longer, without seriously prejudicing the work of gaining supporters to the cause of constitutional reform, Lord Sydenham in a letter to the "Times" says that it is evident that if the present state is abhorrent to the masses, they will naturally be more and more powerfully attracted by the benefits expected from constitutional reforms. There must at least be 340 millions not affected by the Congress propaganda but they may in some cases be intimidated. To such people the restoration of law and order, even by special powers, must come as a relief from uncertainty. There is a striking evidence of Bardoli in support.

In a letter to the "Morning Post" Lord Sydenham says if White Paper embodying the principles of Lord Sankey's freak constitution is sent to all rulers of Indian India for their remarks, it will obviously be necessary to grant same privilege to Provinces of British India.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

Rugby N. Union Matches

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 27,

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Bradford Northern 25, Bramley 0; Dewsbury 4, Wakefield 0; Featherstone Rovers 6, Keighley 10; Halifax 7, Huddersfield 3; Hull 21, Hunslet 5; Leeds 32, Batley 8; Leigh 6, Salford 20; Oldham 6, Castleford 3; St. Helens 13, Wigan 10; Swinton 7, Barrow 2; Warrington 15, Broughton 0; Widnes 5, St. Helens Recreation 2; Wigan Highfield 5, Rochdale 23; York 8, Hull Kingston Rovers 8.—Reuter.

CHURCH UNION IN S. INDIA

Critical Stage In Negotiations

Bishops Advise Offering Prayers Throughout Church In Britain

LONDON, Dec. 28,

A letter to "The Times" signed by 20 English Bishops, draws attention to the critical stage in negotiations for the Church Union in South India, and asks that prayers should be offered throughout the Church in Britain that the Indian Diocesan Councils should give final approval to the proposals.—Reuter's Copyright.

MAHARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

17th Session Held At Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 27.

The 17th Maharathi Literary Conference was held at Kolhapur in the Irwin Museum, Pendal Park, to-day at 3 p.m. under the Chairmanship of H. H. Sayajirao, Gaikwar of Baroda, who due to his illness deputed his Councillor Rao Saheb Mane Patil, to read his address.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, in welcoming the delegates from all parts of Maharashtra, dwelt at great length on the historical and literary importance of Kolhapur from the time of the great Shivaji the founder of Maratha Empire down to the present date.

Prof. Potdar of Poona proposed that Sardar Kibe should conduct proceedings of the Conference in the absence of Sir Sayaji Rao, Gaikwar of Baroda. Messrs. Pendse and Pangu seconded the proposal. Prof. Pangu then read out messages from the Chiefs of Sangli, Aundh, Chalkaranji, Miraj Shankaracharya Karwar, and Principal Padye.—A.P.

Bengali Sabhaites

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

It is reported that the Bengal Hindu representatives reiterated the resolution recently adopted by the Executive Committee to the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha rejecting the Allahabad proposal which wanted to assure the Muslims 51 per cent. of the total seats of the Local Council irrespective of what might be left to the Hindus. The Unity Sub-Committee thereafter adjourned sitting till the day after to-morrow.—A. P.

INTERESTS OF THREE PARTIES SAFEGUARDED

SIR S. HOARE ON R. T. C. ACHIEVEMENT

"Most Practical Proposal We Could Make"

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Sir Samuel Hoare, broadcasting this evening, said that at the Round Table Conference he did not say that they had solved all difficulties or reached an agreement upon all of them, but that as a result of three Round Table Conferences a scheme would be emerging for future consideration by Parliament that would be believed to safeguard the rights and interests of each of three parties, Great Britain, British India and India of the Princes and at the same time give Indians a greatly increased scope for managing their own affairs.

The scheme was bound to be complicated, certain to be full of anomalies and would be open to criticism as much from the extreme right that wanted no change as the extreme left that clamoured for a complete change. Nothing else could be expected in view of the exceptional complexities of the task. He did not shrink from the fullest Parliamentary examination, for he was confident that after many months of incessant thought upon Indian questions they were the best and most practical proposals we could make to face difficulties. He emphasised that close friendly relations had developed during the discussions, and East and West met in friendly atmosphere at the Royal Palace on terms of mutual equality. This intimate relationship would have a lasting influence in our future dealings with India.—Reuter's Special.

"NOT A DECLARATION OF POLICY"

"Financial Times" On Hoare's Address

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Proceedings of the final session of the Round Table Conference were in keeping with the whole purpose of the gathering—that it be an attempt to escape from abstract principles to definite decisions, declares the "Financial Times".

Sir S. Hoare's address was in no sense a declaration of policy. All he could do and did do was to give a careful summary of the broad conclusions reached at the Conference on the several heads of a fixed agenda, particularly as regards finance the most vital question of all; it is essentially a matter on which only candour can prevent misunderstanding.

RESERVE BANK.

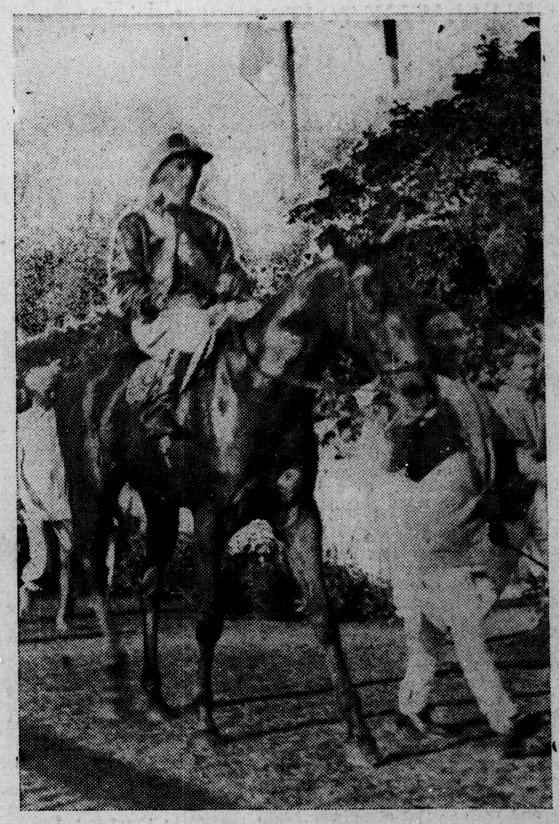
Referring to the proposed establishment of a Reserve Bank, the paper declares that if the bank is to have a reasonable chance of successfully establsihng itself, the Indian budgetry situation must be assured. The attitude of Sir P. Thakurdas is within limits, logical and consistent. In form the report suffers from this lack of unanimity, but, in substance, the majority recommendations provide all the assurance which an investor could legitimately expect or could reasonably be given.

Dry Weather In India

POONA, Dec. 28.

The weather has been dry over the country except for quarter of an inch of rain at Pamban. Temperature is below the normal in the Punjab. Western disturbance is causing cloudy weather in north Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Local falls of rain or snow are likely along the Frontier and in Kashmir and the adjoining Punjab Hills. A few falls of rain may also occur in South-East Madras.—A P.



Douceuse, (Rosen up) winner of Littleton Handicap.

BURMA'S ENTRY INTO INDIAN FEDERATION

Chamber's Welcome To The Decision

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Federation Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in a statement to the press regarding the decision of the Burma Legislative Council on the question of Separation of Burma, states that having regard to the resolution passed by the Burma Legislative Council and taking into consideration the fact that there is much more in common in cultures and civilisation of the two countries and the manner in which the destinies of these two neighbouring countries were welded together in the past, the people of India including the Indian commercial community welcome the entry of Burma in the Indian Federation on terms reasonable and mutually advantageous to both countries.

The case of Burma cannot be put on par with that of any federating unit in India as Burma forms by itself a distinct unit in the Asiatic nations of the world and the Indian Federation would give all facilities for the full development of Burma and should make it possible at a future date for that country to secede if it so wishes. The economic bond between the two nations will always be the link between them and the commercial community in Indiawill always look forward to Burma's entry into the Federation with results mutually beneficial to the development of industrial growth in both the countries. The Burmese should, therefore, not entertain any misgivings about their right to secede under reasonable conditions to be mutually determined.

FORMOSA, (Argentine).—Tremendous swarms of locusts extending to 350 miles in length, is causing panic among farmers living along Baverio river in the Northern Argentine. Helpless settlers have been compelled to stand by, and see the crops of cotton, maize and tobacco being wiped out.—Reuter,

MILITARY TRAINING CAMP AT AMRAOTI

Cadets Enjoy Good Health

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 27.

The Commandant in charge of the Military Training Camp opened on the 25th instant in the Gairan Maidan under the auspices of the Civic Defence Force of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal writes:—

"The routine of the Camp has now well begun. Though the number of admission was first restricted to the extent of three platoons i.e. 78 cadets only, still looking to the rush of applications 110 cadets forming four platoons are ultimately selected and admitted into the camp. The cadets vary in age from 14 to 50 years and they include pleaders, doctors, school-teachers, gymnasium instructors, students, drill masters etc. They come from Bombay Presidency and C.P., and Berar and three Indian States, viz., Hyderabad, Indore and Gwalior, and represent about 75 different institutions. For the training of these four platoons one Officer Commanding, one Second in Command, Four Platoon Commanders, Four Platoon Sergeants, and four Platoon Instructors are engaged. The parading and actual manoeuvres extend for 4-1|2 hours a day and within a short period of 1-1|2 hours up to date the whole company has completed squad drill, half of the platoon drill, preliminary moves of the company drill, and some of the rifle exercises. Volley ball, scouting games, relay races, and other recreative games are played in the evening on the tune of the Military Band of the Mandal.

"Out of the whole company platoon Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are keeping up to the mark and showing good aptitude. The average health of the cadets is quite satisfactory only with the exception of 19 minor complaints of headache, cold exposure and shoe wounds Rules and regulations of the C.D.F. were explained to the cadets and a lecture by Mr. H. V. Deshpande on "Nationalism and Communalism" was also delivered."

DEODHAR'S INTERVIEW WITH ZAMORIN

Does Not Like Gandhi's Decision Of Suicide By Fast

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 28.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar interviewed regarding the conversations he had with Zamorin said: "The Zamorin received him very cordially and courteously but his cordiality and courtesy were equalled by firmness into frankness. He adheres very strongly to the view which he seems shared very largely by the people of his class that the nature of this agitation is purely political, Mr. Devadhar explained here that the Zamorin was not prepared to budge an inch from his position.

AGAINST SUICIDE BY FAST.

Referring Mahatma Gandhi's fast that the Zamorin did not favour the idea of suicide by fast. Mr. Devadhar stated the Sanatanists had mustered strong at Guruvayoor from various parts of India and were holding a big corference there and they were preparing themselves for the great fight.

Asked regarding the results of referendum in Ponnani Taluk Mr. Devadhar said it might taken to reflect the general opinion of the large section of modern educated Hindu community. He knew that certain vested interests and important section of the landowning community in the rest of Malabar may be taken to be not very favourable to the result of the referendum

DR. SUBBAROYAN'S BILL

"C. R. On Unfounded Objections

POONA, Dec. 28.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Kellappan and M. K. Madhavan Nair of Malabar arrived here this morning, and are interviewing Mahatma Gandhi when it is expected that the question of fast on the Guruvayoor issue will be finally settled.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, in the course of a statement, regarding objections to the proposed legislation in connection with the temple entry said, Objections to the proposed legislation which are being sanctioned for introduction do not take into account the essential feature of Dr. Subbaroyan's Bill. The Bill does not seek temple entry for Harijans straight away, but it provides in each case for appeal to be made to the constituency on the widest possible franchise, and without getting the approval of the constituency no temple can be thrown open. Every one is aware that the Maremakkattayam and the Nambudari bills which have been passed by the Madras Council affect the ancient customs and usages, but they were given necessary sanction without any objections being raised such as now suggested for the present bill. It is difficult to understand the present tenderness for trusts and usages.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

Rise In Revenue And Fall In Expenditure

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

An encouraging statement of the country's financial position has been issued, showing the ordinary revenue from 1st April to 24th December of 395 millions sterling, nearly 14 millions more than in the corresponding period last year, while the expenditure has fallen from 564 to 554 millions.

Of the revenue, customs and excise receipts account for 219 millions, compared with 189 millions, last year.

CARPENTER CRUSHED TO DEATH

Sequel To Removal Of Prop Of Arch

Bombay, Wednesday.

The over-anxiety of a carpenter to remove the prop that supported a newly-built arch without the necessary orders either from the inquirer of the building or the overseer of the works, resulted in his being crushed to death as the arch collapsed the very second he removed the prop. This occurred on Tuesday morning at the Indian House Company on Nesbit Road.

The arch was erected six days ago, and a wooden prop was kept to support the masonry to allow it to dry up.

It appears that on Monday evening the engineer and the overseer were having a talk as to when the prop should be removed. Parasuram Khandoo, the carpenter overheard the conversation, and early next morning, before the arrival of both the engineer and the overseer Parasuram took it upon himself to remove the prop.

As the masonwork had not yet dried up the whole structure collapsed and came down with a crash and the carpenter was crushed to death.

At the inquest held over the body by the Coroner of Bombay, a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

INSULL SET AT LIBERTY

ATHENS, Dec. 27.

Insull has been set at liberty.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

Athens.—Court of Appeal has rejected application for extradition of Samuel Insul.—Reuter.

Appeal Against Refusal To Extradition

CHICAGO (Illinois):—The State Attorney announced that he will instruct the State representatives at Athens to appeal against Greek refusal to extradite Insull.—Reuter,

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